

Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

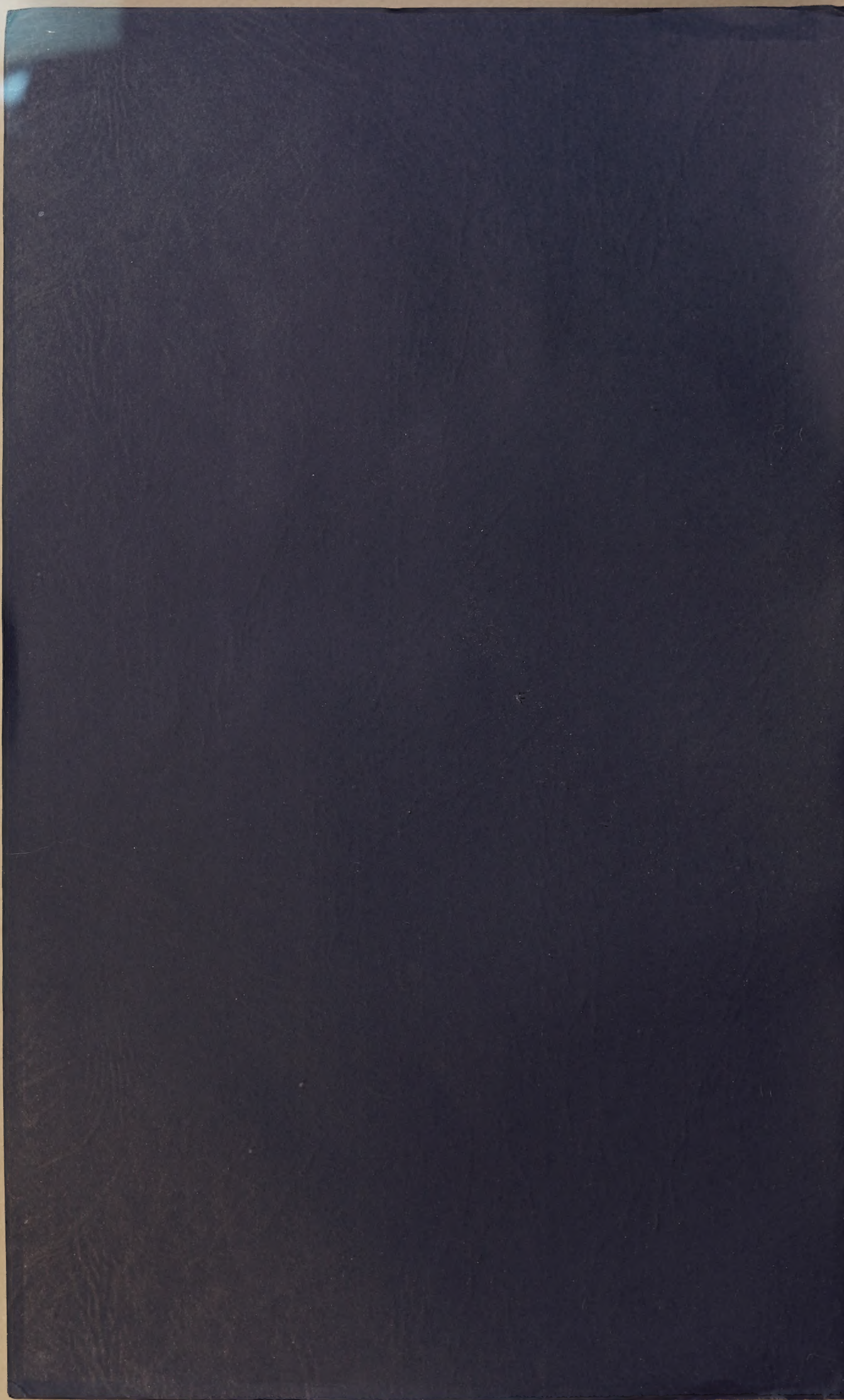
WITH

FOREIGN POWERS,

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

1825---1826.



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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of His Majesty,
1826.

LONDON:

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1871

W. H. B. 1871

CORRESPONDENCE

LETTERS TO THE

W. H. B. 1871

RPJCB

Class B.

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Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS.

SPAIN.

No. 1.

George S. Bosanquet, Esq. to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received April 11.)

SIR,

Madrid, March 25, 1825.

IN compliance with the Instructions contained in your Despatch of the 25th February, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister the Note, of which I have the honour to enclose a Copy, complaining of the continued infractions of the Slave-trade Treaty in the Island of Cuba, and urging the adoption of some measures for the prevention of this evil.

I have endeavoured, in this Communication, to point out to His Excellency the means of evasion practised by the dealers in Slaves to avoid detection, and to prove the necessity of an alteration in the existing Laws, and the application of some severe punishment to this crime, as absolutely necessary for the attainment of the object in view. I have also taken this opportunity of recommending, as an additional means of prevention, that a reward should be given to persons who might be induced to come forward and give information, according to the suggestions which Sir William à Court was directed to submit for the consideration of the Spanish Government in the month of April last, but which do not appear to have been hitherto attended to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE BOSANQUET.

The Right Hon. George Canning,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 1.

George Bosanquet, Esq. to M. de Zea Bermudez.

Madrid, March 22, 1825.

THE Undersigned, His Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, has received Instructions to address His Excellency Don F. de Zea Bermudez, respecting an evil to which, unfortunately, it has been of late necessary repeatedly to call the attention of the Government of His Catholick Majesty, but to which, as yet, no effectual remedy has been applied—the continued infractions of the Slave-trade Treaty in the Island of Cuba.

B

The Note of the Undersigned, dated the 30th November last, and the Documents enclosed in that Communication, will have shewn how extensively this inhuman traffick is carried on in that Colony, and how utterly impossible it has been found for the Authorities, however well disposed, to prevent it, while the Laws in force are so inefficient for that purpose.

Subsequent advices, lately received from the Havannah, prove that the evil complained of continues rapidly to increase, and that, far from any impediments being put in the way of the Slave-traders, a practice has of late been introduced which greatly facilitates their undertakings, and, if it do not warrant the suspicion of a culpable connivance on the part of the Authorities, shews, at least, a great want of vigilance on their part. The practice alluded to, is that of officially announcing in the *Diario del Gobierno*, Vessels which have notoriously come from Africa, as having arrived from other Places, such as Sisal, St. Thomas, Curaçao, and, in one instance, Antigua, Places where they certainly had never touched; and, as it appears that the mode by which the Owners of Slave-ships manage to conceal the real objects of their voyages is that of landing their cargoes at the back of the Island, and then returning to Port in ballast, they are relieved, by such false reports, from all apprehension on the part of their own Government.

During the course of last year, no fewer than forty-one Vessels sailed from the Havannah to the Coast of Africa, notoriously, though not avowedly, for the purpose of Slave-trading, of which number five had returned, at the date of these advices, under the circumstances above related. Two of these, the "*Nicanor*" and "*Tranquilidad*," had undoubtedly come from Africa with cargoes of Slaves, which they had landed previous to their entrance into Port, and yet they were reported as having come from Sisal in ballast. Another Vessel, the French Brig "*Marie*," P. Drouet, Master, arrived in ballast on the 16th November, and was announced to have come from the Danish Island of St. Thomas, but it was well known that she also had come direct from the Coast, with a cargo of upwards of 400 Slaves, which had been landed previous to her entrance into Port.

On such glaring infractions of the Treaty, it is unnecessary to make any further observation, it is almost superfluous for the Undersigned to point out the improbability that Vessels sailing for the Coast of Africa, for the purposes, as professed by the Owners, of legitimate Commerce, should, one after another, return in ballast, and that others should, notwithstanding, venture to follow their example, and that even the very same Vessels should sail for that Coast, and again return still in ballast. It will no doubt excite surprize, that so palpable a fraud should not have awakened suspicion, and have led to a careful examination of the Papers and Crews of such Vessels, in order to ascertain how far their statements were correct. Had such a practice been adopted, there is no doubt the traffick would have been considerably checked; but no such means of detention appear to have been employed, and when the Captain-General was officially addressed on the subject by Mr. Kilbee, it was found that the investigation of such Cases belonged to a department over which His Excellency had no controul.

Under these circumstances, the Undersigned has been directed to call the serious attention of the Government of His Catholick Majesty to this important subject, and to urge the adoption of some measures which may give efficacy to the solemn Compact entered into by Spain in the year 1817, for the abolition of the Slave-trade, the conditions of which Compact are so openly violated, and the beneficent intentions of His Catholick Majesty rendered entirely of non effect by the means of evasion above detailed.

His Excellency Don Francisco de Zea Bermudez must be aware, that since the abolition of the Penal Code established by the Cortes, by an Article of which Slave-trading was made felony, the regulations for putting down this traffick rest solely upon the Decree of His Catholick Majesty of December 1817, the provisions of which experience has proved to be ineffectual; and, as it is evident, that it is only by the severest penalties it can be hoped to prevent

persons from engaging in speculations which offer such prospects of gain, some new Legislative enactment appears necessary to effect this object.

There is also reason to believe, that considerable benefit would arise from offering a liberal reward to such persons as would give information as to the existence of this traffick, and that the certainty of detection, to which the persons engaging in it would thus be exposed, would prevent many such undertakings, and deter the Planters from purchasing Slaves illegally imported. Upon this point the Undersigned has the honour to refer His Excellency to a Note addressed by Sir William à Court to the Count de Ofalia, on the 18th April last, containing some suggestions which His Excellency was directed to submit to the Government of His Catholick Majesty. The Count de Ofalia promised at the time that these suggestions should be taken into consideration, but it does not appear whether they have led to any result.

The British Government feel perfectly satisfied that it is the wish and the intention of that of Spain, most punctually and faithfully to perform the conditions of the Treaty of 1817 ; but they are of opinion, at the same time, that the Laws at present in force are not sufficient to effect the object of putting down this detestable traffick, and if His Excellency Don Francisco de Zea Bermudez will examine attentively the various cases of infraction, which have at different times been brought to the notice of himself and his Predecessors, the Undersigned feels convinced that he must acknowledge that this opinion is well founded. He is directed, therefore, to express the confident hope, that this matter will be taken into consideration at an early moment, and avails himself, &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BOSANQUET.

His Excellency M. de Zea Bermudez,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

Mr. Secretary Canning to The Right Honourable Frederick Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1825.

I HEREWITH send to you the Copy of a Communication, under date the 18th of this month, which has been addressed by the Secretary to the Admiralty, to one of the Under Secretaries of State for this Department, enclosing a Report from Commodore Bullen, upon the present state of the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa ; and containing some particulars as to that part of the trade which is carried on under the Flag of Spain, from Cuba to the Northward of the Line.

You will make use of these Papers, for strengthening your representations to the Government of His Catholick Majesty, upon the activity with which the Slave-trade is carried on from Cuba, in contravention of the Treaty of 1817.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb,
 &c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 2.

J. W. Croker, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, May 18, 1825.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning, Copies of a Letter and its Enclosures, from Commodore Bullen, commanding on the Coast of Africa, containing an account of the boarding and disarming of a Brig, called

the "*Alerto*," under Spanish Colours, by the Lieutenant commanding His Majesty's Gun-brig the "*Swinger*," under the circumstances therein detailed, and I am to request you will acquaint Mr. Canning, that my Lords have written to desire further explanation on this subject; for, (although the Spaniards firing a gun at His Majesty's Ship was quite unjustifiable, and her being prepared for the reception of slaves rendered her liable to great suspicion) the conduct of the Lieutenant of the "*Swinger*" seems also to have been irregular, and as far as my Lords can judge, not such as the circumstances of the case required, or can justify.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. CROKER.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Second Enclosure (A) in No. 2.

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

*His Majesty's Ship "Maidstone," off Prince's Island,
28th February 1825.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to enclose, for the information and consideration of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Statement from Lieut. Clerkson, commanding His Majesty's Gun-brig "*Swinger*," of his having, on the 10th inst., boarded and disarmed the "*Alerto*" brig, under Spanish colours, at anchor off Lagos, for firing at, and attempting to board, the Brig under his command.

This Vessel is noted on the Coast for her attempts at piratical acts, having, among others, fired at the "*Combermere*" English Schooner, on her passage from Prince's Island to Accra; and I beg to acquaint their Lordships, in furtherance of my opinion of the "*Romano*," "*Conquistador*," and "*Ninfa*," as stated in my Letter of 22d July, that the whole of the Spanish Vessels boarded by this Ship and the Squadron, have been well armed and manned, and to appearance intended for piracy as well as slaving, which opinion has been fully confirmed by the repeated information I have received of their having fired at, and attempted to plunder, nearly every Vessel they fell in with; they have also made a common practice of robbing the Brazilian Vessels on this Coast of their cargoes and slaves, thus usurping to themselves the whole of the trade. In proof of this I have enclosed a Report from Lieutenant Lovitt, Agent of Transports, on board the "*Marquis of Huntly*," stating his having been fired at by a large Schooner, and I was induced to send His Majesty's Sloop "*Victor*" to the Northward in chase of a piratical Vessel, as stated in my Letter of the 22d of November. In whatever light their Lordships may be pleased to view the conduct of Lieutenant Clerkson, I beg to assure them I am most fully of opinion, that his prompt and decisive mode of acting will be attended with the greatest benefit to the commerce on this Coast, which has been lately disturbed by these lawless marauders who swarm in every part of it, and evade detection in almost every instance by superior sailing, and the difficulty experienced in identifying and proving the fact of piracy.

I have great pleasure in pointing out to their Lordships, the cool determination and decisive conduct of Lieutenant Clerkson, in thus boarding and completely disarming a Vessel heavily armed, and having on board nearly twice his number of men; (he being many short of complement from losses by sickness, and a party absent in a prize); and also beg to express my firm conviction, that in so doing he was solely actuated by that zeal, and indefatigable exertion in the performance of his duty, which has marked his conduct throughout the period of his service under my command, more particularly since the assumption of his present important charge, which he is so well calculated to fill, from his long and active services on this Station. On my arrival at Cape Coast, in January last, from a cruise, I found that the "*Experiment*," a Schooner belonging

to the Rio Pongos, had been seized by the Authorities, on suspicion of having committed murder and acts of piracy off Commenda; and by the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, I received the Crew and Witnesses on board His Majesty's Ship under my command, for a passage to Sierra Leone, in order to be tried for those crimes.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BULLEN, Commodore.

J. W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure (B.) in No. 2.

Lieutenant Clarkson to Commodore Bullen.

*His Majesty's Brig "Swinger," off Prince's Island,
February 19, 1825.*

SIR,

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit a List of Vessels boarded by me since my last Communication of the 7th ultimo; and have further to acquaint you, that in obedience to your orders for the suppression of the Slave Trade, His Majesty's Brig "Swinger," under my command, standing to the Eastward, between Badagry and Lagos, on the evening of the 9th of February, four Vessels were discovered at anchor off Lagos: it then being dusk I could not distinguish what rig or Nation they might belong to, however, it was my intention to anchor for the night, that I might be enabled to board and examine them correctly, supposing them to be engaged in the illicit traffick.

At 7, 30, P.M. I shortened sail, and came to amongst them. No sooner was my anchor dropped, when I was hailed, and a shot fired over me from a large Brig on my starboard beam; unfortunately at that moment my bow swung towards her, which prevented my getting the broadside to bear, after firing four guns, double shotted, immediately at her. it entering my mind she might be one of the large Piratical Spanish Vessels which infest this Coast, I immediately weighed, and made all sail on a wind with the intention of closing and boarding her, but after several fruitless tacks, the wind falling light and variable, and the current setting on shore, obliged me to anchor at midnight; previously a boat full of men came along side from her, whom I immediately confined as prisoners. At day-light, the next morning, I weighed with the land breeze, cleared for action to renew the attack, and vindicate the glaring insult offered to His Majesty's Brig. On my closing with her I observed her to be a large armed Vessel under Spanish Colours, quite prepared for my reception, having 8 long guns of a side with her tampeons out. Conceiving it the mildest method of preventing unnecessary bloodshed, I desired one of the Prisoners to hail her, and advise the Master to call his men down from aloft, and send his numerous Ship's Company below, and offer no resistance, as I was going to fire; it was my wish only to dismantle his rigging, and effectually destroy those instruments which gave the insult to the Flag.

After an hour's backing and filling, I poured into her four successive broadsides, fore and aft, and noticing her masts and running rigging had suffered considerably, I then resolved to board her, which I did without opposition, and threw overboard the whole of his great guns and small arms.

This Vessel proved to be "*El Alerta*," of the Havannah, Antonio Echarria, Master, who never made his appearance during the whole transaction. By her "*Rolle d'Equipage*," she had on board 86 men, 16 long twelve-pounders mounted, besides a great number of small arms in high order, completely prepared with water, wood, and platform laid for the reception of Slaves; she has been some time in this Bight, and to the great annoyance of English Traders.

Permit me to premise, on the 20th of December last, in coming to the Eastward, I observed the said Brig at anchor off Quitta, when I dispatched

Mr. Isaac, Mate, to board her and make the necessary enquiries, the wind being light; I stood towards her with the Brig under my command to pick up the boat; she then had all her men at quarters, with small-arm men in her tops, although my Officer was actually on board. I hailed her, and desired the Master to come on board, to interrogate him respecting his hostile movements; he replied in a taunting manner, he took me for a "Patriot," when he must have long seen the English Pennant and Ensign flying. A repetition of such unwarranted proceedings, particularly from a Renegade Cruizer, is too disgraceful to go unpunished.

I am happy to state, Sir, this piece of service has been performed without the least possible injury on either side; and I only regret, from the very steady and cool conduct of my Officers and Ship's Company, that they were not employed on a more favourable occasion.

I conclude with the hope you will not be displeased at what I have done, and apologize for trespassing on your time in reading this detail.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD STEWART CLERKSON,
Lieutenant-Commander.

Commodore Bullen.

P.S. I am happy to inform you I detained a Brazilian Schooner on the 14th of January last, eight days from Lagos, with 146 Slaves: and there being several Vessels about to sail with Slaves from that place, and Whydah, in further execution of your orders I intend cruising for the purpose of intercepting them, if possible, having completed my wood and water this day. For your further information, I beg leave to enclose a Copy of the Declaration I left on board "El Alerto."

(Signed)

E. S. C.

Second Enclosure (C.) in No. 2.

Certificate left on board the "El Alerto."

THESE are to certify all whom it doth or may concern, that on the evening of the 9th of February 1825, His Britannick Majesty's Brig "Swinger," having entered the Roads of Lagos, on the Coast of Africa, and about to come to, for the purpose of remaining until the following morning, when just as the anchor was dropped, a shot was fired at His Britannick Majesty's said Brig, from a Brig then lying in the roads, which was afterwards found to be the Spanish Brig "*El Alerto*," and said to belong to the Havannah, the Master of her (whose name is said to be *Antonio Echevarria*,) could not be found, which had every appearance of illegality in her proceedings, and as such an insult given by a Merchant Vessel of any Country, to the *National Ship* of any other in a state of amity could not be allowed with impunity, I got His Britannick Majesty's said Brig within range the following morning, and fired several shot over the hull of the said "*El Alerto*," in order to obtain reparation for the unwarranted and unprovoked insult to the Flag of His Britannick Majesty, and by a trading Vessel, whose Master, or other Officers, have no authority, under any circumstances, to fire at, or bring to any Vessel or Boat, either to search or otherwise, which is the well known *Navigating Law of Nations*.

After observing her rigging dismantled, I ceased firing, boarded, and completely disarmed her of great guns, and small arms, which were the instruments used in giving the glaring insult.

This Document is given in order to satisfy the *Spanish Authorities* that the above aggression was committed in the most piratical manner, and that the punishment was inflicted, and intended only for the *aggressors*, not with the most distant view of the slightest breach of *neutrality*, which will be clearly seen on mature consideration of the case.

This I trust will cause him to leave this Port, where he has been some

time, to the great annoyance of *British Trading Vessels*, and where, by his Papers, he is not justified to be, having purchased a great number of Slaves, and preparing to embark them contrary to the *Treaty entered into between our respective Governments*.

Given under my hand, on board His Britannick Majesty's Brig "Swinger," in Lagos Roads, Coast of Africa, this 10th day of February 1825.

(Signed) E. S. CLERKSON, Lieut.
Commander of H. B. M.'s Brig "Swinger."

* *Second Enclosure (D.) in No. 2.*

Lieutenant Lovitt to Commodore Bullen.

His Majesty's Hired Transport, "Marquis of Huntly,"
No. 13, 564 tons; at Sea, 13th December 1824.

SIR,

I FEEL it my duty to acquaint you, that on the 16th November 1824, in Latitude 19° 18' N., Longitude 19° 3' W., a large Schooner, under the Patriotick Flag, Blue and Yellow, swept close up with me. It being calm at the time, he came under my stern, and commenced his attack with a long nine-pounder, placed on a bed in midships; fortunately a breeze sprung up, and brought him on our beam: I then thought myself justified in shewing the pirate, that we were not without the means of defence, and had those steps not been adopted, and the Schooner allowed again to come under our stern, the loss might have been great, which I am happy to say is not the case, as the shot fired being rather high, passing through the lower part of our courses, and along our booms, was all the damage received. After a short time, finding himself disappointed, with the assistance of nine sweeps on each side he hauled off.

His crew, amounted to 90 or 100 men, mostly blacks, four carriage guns on each side, in addition to the long gun, two swivels on each quarter and bows, and a boarding netting quite round, painted black, with white mouldings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. LOVITT, Lieut. R. N. Agent on board.

Commodore Bullen, C. B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, May 31, 1825.

I HEREWITH send to you the Copies of Despatches, which, since the date of my Despatch to you of the 4th of April last, I have received from Mr. Kilbee, His Majesty's Commissary Judge at the Havannah,* upon the subject of the Slave-trade still carrying on actively, and with impunity, from the Island of Cuba.

You will take occasion to advert to the facts stated in these Despatches, in support of the remonstrance which you have been instructed to make to the Spanish Government, upon the flagrant violation, by the Subjects of Spain, of the Treaty which His Catholick Majesty entered into with His Majesty in the Year 1817.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

* See Class A. Nos. 31 to 37.

No. 4.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received August 8.)

(Extract.)

Aranjuez, June 18, 1825.

I HAD looked to the discussions which I have lately had with M. de Zea, as likely to afford a favourable occasion for beginning to fulfil your Instructions upon the commerce which is carried on in slaves from the Island of Cuba. Accordingly, when M. Zea alluded to the nature of the Population of that Island, I stopped him, and stated the substance of your Despatch of the 4th of April, upon the subject. He gave me the most unequivocal assurances that the Treaty should be fully executed, and doubted the possibility of the Additional Articles not having been communicated to the Governor. He said, that he thought he had evidence that the greater part of the traffick was carried on by British Capital, and for the benefit of British Subjects. He also seemed to think, that, with more activity in our Cruizers, every Slave-trading Vessel might be captured, more particularly upon the Coasts of Cuba. But he allowed these two points to have no connexion with the conduct of the Spanish Government, and admitted that the non-communication of the Articles would be a strong case, if I could make it out. In the end, it was agreed, that, on my return to Madrid, I should draw up a representation upon the subject, to which he promised a satisfactory answer.

I entertain a hope, that the suppression of Privateers may have a favourable influence on our efforts upon the subject.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

F. LAMB.

No. 5.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received August 22.)

SIR,

Madrid, August 8, 1825.

I ENCLOSE a Copy of a Note which, in obedience to your Instructions, I have presented upon the subject of the Slave-trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

F. LAMB.

Enclosure in No. 5.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb to M. de Zea Bermudez.

Madrid, July 13, 1825.

THE Undersigned, His Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, is directed to express to His Catholick Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, the regret which is experienced by His Majesty, and the feeling of disappointment which has been excited in the Parliament and people of England, by the statements which they continually receive, indicating the open and uncontrouled activity, with which the Slave-trade is still carried on by the Subjects of Spain, not only in evasion, but in apparent defiance of the Treaty concluded by His Catholick Majesty in 1817 for its abolition.

Information from Cuba shews, that 44 Vessels, conveying (upon a fair calculation) above 16,000 slaves from Africa, arrived at the Havannah, in the course of the last Year, having landed their cargoes in that Island.

The Authorities of the Colony take no notice of these arrivals, and their

negligence is seconded by the connivance of the Naval Department, and by the apathy of the Government of Spain.

The Captain-General of Cuba declares, that Copies of the Additional Articles to the Treaty, which Articles were concluded so far back as December 1822, have never been transmitted to him by his Government; and he has accordingly refused to act upon their stipulations.

Vessel after Vessel clears out from Cuba regularly for the Coast of Africa; and, after an absence of the usual period for the voyage, returns laden with slaves, lands them at the back of the Island, and puts into the Havannah, declaring herself to have returned in ballast.—These declarations are universally admitted by the Local Authority without enquiry; and the Ship is allowed to enter. The representations of His Majesty's Commissary Judge, at the Havannah, are of no effect. He is either answered, that it does not lie within his sphere to demand an enquiry; or he is referred from one Authority to another, and each Authority declares, that it does not feel itself called upon to interfere in the matter, in any way that can be effectual: when all these evasions and excuses are exhausted, His Majesty's Commissary Judge is told, at times, that the question has been referred to Madrid: and the fact, that the Articles of December 1822, have not yet been acted upon by the Government of Spain, is of itself sufficient to prove, how hopeless any reference from the Authorities of the Havannah to the Court of Madrid is become, upon a question of fulfilling the Treaty for abolishing the Slave-trade.

This has reduced the British Cruizers to inactivity, and suspended the representations of the Commissary Judge in all ordinary Cases of Slave-trading. To what purpose continue efforts which there is an undisguised determination to render of no effect?

In the mean time the trade increases. The concerns of the traffick are carried on in shares. The adventurers in these shares do not conceal their interest in them; and it is notorious, that there is scarcely an individual in the Department of the Local Government itself, who is not, directly or indirectly, concerned in the Trade.

Thus are the safety and tranquillity of the Island permitted to be placed in hazard by the avidity of short-sighted men. Thus is a dangerous and already redundant Slave population increased Year after Year, to the manifest danger of the Colony, and in opposition to the true interests of the Mother Country. Thus is the faith of Treaties held of less account than the gain of a set of adventurers of various Nations.

This subject, of deep and general interest, is one upon which the Spanish Government has been repeatedly and ineffectually addressed. It is once more called upon to carry into effect, with good faith, the engagements into which His Catholick Majesty solemnly entered for the abolition of the traffick in slaves; and the Undersigned is directed explicitly to add, that if Spain expects His Britannick Majesty to take any further interest in the preservation of Cuba to the Mother Country; that interest can only be conditional, on the sincere execution by Spain, of the Treaty of 1817.

He avails himself, &c.

(Signed) F. LAMB.

His Excellency Don Francisco de Zea Bermudez,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 27, 1825.

THE King having been pleased to appoint John Tasker Williams, Esq. in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq., deceased, to be His Majesty's Commis-

D

sary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, for suppressing illegal Slave-trade; I have to desire that you will notify this Appointment to the Government of His Catholick Majesty, and add, that Mr. Williams is under Orders to proceed forthwith to his Post.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 7.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 27, 1825.

THE King having been pleased to appoint William Sharp M'Leay, Esquire, in the room of Robert Francis Jameson, Esquire, resigned, to be His Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration at the Havannah, under the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the suppression of illegal Slave-trade, I have to desire that you will notify this Appointment to the Government of His Catholick Majesty, and add, that Mr. M'Leay is under Orders to proceed forthwith to his Post.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 8.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 29, 1825.

I HEREWITH send to you the Copies of two Despatches which I have received from His Majesty's Commissary Judge at the Havannah,* and which afford confirmation, unfortunately strong, of the continued violation, by Spanish Subjects in Cuba, of the engagements which His Catholick Majesty has contracted with Great Britain for the suppression of African Slave-trade.

The activity, the boldness, and the impunity with which the Subjects of Spain in Cuba, persevere in these undertakings, call for unremitting representations on your part to obtain decisive Orders from The King of Spain to His Colonial Authorities, indicative of His Catholick Majesty's determination, strictly to fulfil the stipulations of the Treaty.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

* See Class A.—Nos. 48 and 54.

No. 9.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb to Mr. Secretary Canning. — (Received November 17.)

SIR,

Madrid, November 2, 1825.

IN compliance with the directions conveyed in your Despatch of the 27th of September, I have notified to the Spanish Government the Appointment of John Tasker Williams, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq. deceased.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

F. LAMB.

No. 10.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb to Mr. Secretary Canning. — (Received November 17.)

SIR,

Madrid, November 2, 1825.

IN compliance with the directions contained in your Despatch of September 27th, I have notified to the Spanish Government the Appointment of William Sharp M'Leay, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration at the Havannah, in the room of Robert Francis Jameson, Esq. resigned.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. LAMB.

No. 11.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 10, 1825.

I HEREWITH send to you the Copies of two Despatches from His Majesty's Commissary Judge at the Havannah;* reporting the continuance of African Slave-trade in the Island of Cuba; and I have to desire, that you will represent to His Catholick Majesty's Government the facts contained in those Despatches. You will, at the same time, refer the Spanish Minister to the Note which you delivered in on the 13th of July last, to M. Zea Bermudez, on the subject of the Slave-trade in Cuba, and to the promise which you received (as by your Despatch of the 18th June of this Year,) of receiving a satisfactory Answer to that Representation.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

* See Class A.—Nos. 61 and 64.

No. 12.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1825.

YOUR several Despatches of the Slave-trade Series, dated respectively, the 18th of June, 8th of August, and 2d of November, have been received, and laid before The King.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 13.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 20, 1826.

I HEREWITH send to you the Copy of a Despatch, and of its Enclosures, from His Majesty's Commissary Judge at the Havannah,* which you will communicate to the Government of His Catholick Majesty, as furnishing facts which the Local Authorities, at the Havannah, do not venture to contradict, of the undisguised and undiminished trade in slaves which continues in the Island of Cuba.

* See Class A.—No. 56.

Between the 11th of March and the 19th of August last, 18 Spanish Vessels are stated, in the publick Papers of the Havannah, to have sailed for Africa; and, within the same period, 11 Spanish Vessels had returned from thence, as usual, in ballast; it being notorious that these, together with some French Vessels, which had likewise arrived there, had landed 4000 Negroes upon the Coasts of the Island.

I send to you a Copy of a Despatch from Mr. Kilbee,* mentioning the names of the French Vessels alluded to. The Enclosure in the other accompanying Despatch, contains a List of the Spanish Vessels. Among these last will be found the name of the "Magico," on which Vessel an investigation was held in the early part of last Year, on the ground of her being concerned in Slave-trade, and which has now set sail for Africa, with the same Captain, and under the same Owner; and probably on the same illicit errand.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

* See Class A, No. 57.

No. 14.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb to Mr. Secretary Canning.—
(Received January 23, 1826.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, January 9, 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the 29th of September and the 10th of December, upon the Slave-trade.

I have never lost sight of this question, nor ceased to labour in it; and I have now the satisfaction of enclosing the Copy and Translation of a Note from the Duke of Infantado, which goes beyond the demands that we have made to the Spanish Government upon the subject.

A security is provided against the unwillingness of the Tribunals to act, and against their allegations of incompetency, in the exclusive jurisdiction conferred upon the Governor with his Assessor. This gives reason to hope, that the execution of the Decree will correspond with its provisions; and if so, the African Slave-trade may be considered as at an end, in as far as regards the Island of Cuba.

The Duke of Infantado having asked me if there was any other measure which I should wish to suggest, I remarked to him, that no mention was made in his Note of the communication of the Additional Articles to the Governor of the Havannah; of which observation he immediately took a Note. I should hope, however, that the necessity of continuing to employ our Cruizers for the prevention of the Slave-trade with Cuba, would, at no distant period, be superseded by the effect of the measures which the Spanish Government has now announced. The character of the Duke of Infantado is a sufficient guarantee, that what is promised is intended to be executed.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) F. LAMB.

Enclosure in No. 14.

(Translation.)

The Duke of Infantado to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Madrid, January 6, 1826.

WHEN the Note of your Excellency, dated the 13th of June last, was received by my Predecessor, the Government of His Majesty The King, my Master, was already engaged in the consideration of the subject to which it

relates, in consequence of a similar communication which had been made on the 22d of March preceding, by His Britannick Majesty's late Chargé d'Affaires. Both Documents relate to the complaints made by the British Government against the fraudulent importation of Negroes into the Island of Cuba, in open violation of the Treaty of 1817, and your Excellency, as well as the above-mentioned Chargé d'Affaires, express the opinion that the Laws prescribed in virtue of that Treaty, are inefficacious and insufficient, and that it is necessary to enact others which may contribute more effectually to its execution and observance.

His Catholick Majesty being at all times anxious, not only to meet, in as far as may depend upon Him, the just demands of the English Government, upon a question which it has so much at heart, but also to fulfil on His side, the beneficial intentions which guide Him in this question, did not delay a moment in taking into due consideration the just complaints of the Government of His Britannick Majesty, and having consulted the Council of the Indies, and the Junta of the Ministers of State, The King, my Master, although after an attentive examination of the existing Laws in execution of the Treaty, His Majesty is not entirely convinced that they are insufficient and inefficacious, for the exact performance of the stipulations thereof, has been pleased to decree various measures to that effect.

In consequence I hasten to communicate to your Excellency, by the Orders of His Catholick Majesty, the new Regulations which His Majesty has been pleased to adopt, to facilitate more and more the extinction of so abominable a traffick. His Majesty has decreed, that every Vessel proceeding from the Coast of Africa, shall immediately on her arrival, deliver to the Commandant of Marine her log-book, in order that that Officer may examine it, and if he find any ground for suspecting that the Vessel has brought Negroes, and disembarked them secretly, may immediately acquaint the Captain General of the Island, in order to ascertain the fact, and punish the offence according to the Laws in force against it; it being understood that the Captain General alone, guided by the opinion of his Advocate, is authorized to take cognizance of such cases, and His Majesty declares, that any person (to whatever class he may belong,) may denounce the Negroes which have been received fraudulently, and that, if the informer be a Slave, he shall thereby become free, and the purchaser be fined 200 dollars for every one so obtained. His Majesty has also decreed, that the Very Reverend the Archbishop of Cuba, and the Reverend the Bishop of the Havannah, shall be instructed to make known to the Parochial Clergy, and the Inhabitants of their respective Dioceses, that from the moment of the prohibition of the Slave-trade, the continuance thereof in any way, becomes a matter of conscience. Lastly, His Majesty has decreed, that Negroes who denounce Vessels in which they themselves have arrived, shall recover their liberty; subsequently, however to the Decree which the Captain-General is to publish to that effect.

I have also the honour to acquaint your Excellency, by the Order of His Majesty The King, my Master, that Orders, in conformity with what has been decreed by His Majesty, have already been dispatched, by which His Majesty feels convinced that the stipulations of the Treaty will no longer continue illusory; and that the fraudulent Traffick in Slaves, complained of by the English Government, will be radically destroyed. His Majesty likewise feels the pleasing hope, that that Government will be completely satisfied as to her late complaints on this subject, as well as the validity and sufficiency of the measures newly adopted in support of the Laws in existence respecting this matter.

I avail myself, &c.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF INFANTADO.

The Right Hon. F. Lamb,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 15.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 25, 1826.

YOUR Despatch of the 9th inst. arrived here the day before yesterday, and has been laid before The King. I have received His Majesty's Commands to express to you, without delay, the sense which His Majesty entertains of the zeal and good management, by which you have procured from the Spanish Government the issue of Directions of apparently so effectual a character, for the execution of their Treaties with this Country, for the repression of illicit Slave-trade, as those which are announced in the Official Note from the Duke del Infantado. You will lose no time in apprizing the Duke del Infantado of the satisfaction which His Majesty's Government have felt in observing, that one of the first acts of His Excellency's Administration has been to give vigour and activity to the friendly Engagements subsisting between Great Britain and Spain, for the extinction of this horrible Traffick.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 16.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1826.

IN reference to that part of your Despatch of the 9th instant, wherein you mention, that the Duke del Infantado asked you, whether you could suggest any other measure for the more effectual abolition of Spanish Slave-trade, I have to desire you to refer His Excellency to the overtures which were made by your Predecessor at Madrid, for the adoption of an Article similar to that to which The King of the Netherlands has agreed, whereby a Vessel, fitted up evidently for the Slave-trade, and found so fitted up, cruizing in Places where she would Trade for Slaves, is to be treated as though the Traffick on which she was bound had been completed.

It will be a great gratification to His Majesty, if Spain shall enter into a mutual Agreement with Great Britain, having this principle for its basis; and thus give to the World an additional proof of the desire which His Catholic Majesty has newly displayed, of shewing his sincerity and earnestness on the cause of the abolition of the Slave-trade.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1826.

IN reference to your Despatch of June 18th, 1825, and to the assertion therein reported to have been made by M. Zea, that the greater part of the traffick in slaves in Cuba is carried on by British Capital, and for the benefit of British Subjects, I send to you the accompanying Copy of a Despatch, which I have received from His Majesty's Commissioner at the Havannah,* declaring

* See Class A. No. 71.

his firm conviction, founded upon a close investigation into these matters, and the experience of his long residence in Cuba, that the assertion of M. de Zea Bermudez was entirely without foundation.

You will make such use of this information with the Spanish Government as you may judge proper. I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 18.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Right Hon. Frederick Lamb.

SIR,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1826.

IN reference to previous Correspondence on the subject of Slave-trade at Cuba, I transmit to you, for communication to the Spanish Government, the accompanying Copy of a Despatch, which I have recently received from His Majesty's Commissioners at the Havannah,* giving a list of Vessels which sailed from the Havannah for Africa, in the early part of 1825, and had lately returned into that Port in ballast, having previously to their regularly shewing themselves thereat, landed upon other parts of the Island upwards of 1500 Negroes.

I sincerely hope that the Instructions issued under the sanction of the Duke of Infantado will prevent the continuance of this greedy and inhuman traffick.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb,
&c. &c. &c.

* See Class A. No. 75.

No. 19.

The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received March 6.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, February 25, 1826.

I WAS aware that the want of The King's confirmation stood in the way of the communication of the Additional Articles to the Treaty of 1817, to the Governor of the Havannah.

It was however brought forward, and overcome at once by the enclosed Note, which announces the communication of these Additional Articles to that Officer.

This preliminary difficulty having been overcome, I proposed to the Duke of Infantado to sign the further Additional Article, as directed by your Despatch of the 31st January of the present Year: he did not foresee any objections to agreeing to it. I have since addressed him a Note upon the subject, enclosing a Copy of the Article which was signed with the Government of the Netherlands, and I await his Answer.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

F. LAMB.

Enclosure in No. 19.

(Translation.)

The Duke of Infantado to the Right Hon. F. Lamb.

HONOURED SIR,

Pardo, February 12, 1826.

[YOU will have learned from my Note of the 6th of January last, the new

and efficacious measures dictated by His Majesty The King, my Master, to the Constituted Authorities of the Isle of Cuba, for strengthening the Laws already in force for the extinction of the Slave-trade, and for putting an end to the abominable contraband traffick which, in spite of them, was carrying on in Negroes; all which measures are in conformity with the desires of The King, my Master, and with those of His Britannick Majesty, expressed at various times by his Representatives in Madrid. Notwithstanding this, and because you, Sir, have intimated that, in order to complete the destruction of the illegal traffick, it would be proper to communicate to the above-mentioned Authorities of Cuba the two Additional Articles, which was neglected at the time when it ought to have been done, a neglect that kept those Authorities in ignorance of the existence of the Articles in question, His Catholick Majesty, after taking the matter into due consideration, has thought proper first to confirm the said Articles, though they were concluded and ratified during the latter end of the constitutional anarchy, because they are consonant to the spirit of the Treaty of 1817, and to the intention of the two High Contracting Parties.

The two Articles alluded to having been confirmed by The King, my Master, it follows as a matter of course, that they be communicated, as the English Government requests, to the Spanish Authorities of the Isle of Cuba; and His Majesty, without a moment's delay, directed me so to do, as I have already done, in compliance with His Sovereign Orders.

I have therefore the honour to notify this to you, for the information of your Government, whose wishes are thus fully accomplished, and I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF INFANTADO.

The Minister of His Britannick Majesty.

No. 20.

Mr. Consul Bartlett to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 30.)

SIR,

Corunna, January 7, 1826.

I THINK it my duty to forward to you the Copy of a Deposition, respecting the Slave-trade, made before me by two British Subjects, who presented themselves at this Consular Office as Seamen in distress.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RICHARD BARTLETT.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Deposition of Two Seamen respecting the Slave Trade.

MICHAEL MAC CARTY, born in Tothill-Street, Westminster, and Peter Avery, born at Cawsand, near Plymouth, state, that being in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, they were induced to enter as seamen on board the Schooner "*Teresa*," under Dutch Colours, and provided with Papers both as a Dutch and French Vessel, commanded by Captain Mené, a Frenchman. The "*Teresa*" sailed from St. Thomas, with a cargo of dry goods, stated to be bound to the Coast of Africa, for a cargo of palm oil and ivory. On the arrival of the Ship at Sugres Bay, near Cape Mount, on the Coast of Africa, the Captain and cargo were put on Shore, and the Ship sailed along the Coast under the orders of the Mate, for about six weeks, collecting provisions. On the return of the Vessel to Sugres Bay, the Captain had collected 150 slaves, the Deponents saw them in the Barrack. While in Sugres

Bay, the "Teresa" was driven ashore, and wrecked. Captain Mené afterwards went to a place called Gallinas, in a Canoe, and returned in two days on board the French Schooner, called the "*Clarisse*," of 100 and some odd tons. Captain Gamé, the Crew of the "Teresa," and the 150 slaves collected, were put on board the Schooner, and landed at Gallinas, and left with other Slaves belonging to Captain Gamé. The "*Clarisse*" went along the Coast for three weeks collecting provisions. On returning to Gallinas, the Deponents were informed, that the Slaves had risen and killed Captain Mené, and beaten another man dreadfully; they then broke out of the barrack and ran away; about 130 of them were, however, caught by men, called "croo-men," who attended along the Coast. All the Slaves so seized were then embarked on board the Schooner, which sailed immediately to Cape Montserrat, and embarked more Slaves, making the whole number on board 250. The Ship then left the Coast for Cayenne; 8 Frenchmen and 1 Englishman of the crew, and about 50 Negroes died during the passage, which lasted between 30 and 40 days. The Slaves were landed in a small River near Cayenne, and afterwards carried clandestinely along the Coast in two small Schooners, and distributed at different Estates. The Deponents, with the rest of the Crew, and also the platform where the Slaves had lain, were landed at the place of disembarkation, a French Man of War being expected up the River. The Deponents were afterwards forced on board the Schooner in the night by two French Planters, with about 6 or 8 Negroes. The "*Clarisse*" sailed, as the Deponents were assured, for the Island of St. Eustatia, but came across the Atlantic, bound to Nantes, as the Deponents believe, lost her foremast and rudder in a gale of wind, and was towed into the Port of Muros, in the Province of Galicia in Spain, by a Swedish Brig. The Deponents went to the Hospital of Santiago sick, and from thence came to Corunna.

The Deponents state, that there were a number of Vessels employed in the Slave-trade on the Coast; they recollect particularly three French Brigs from Nantes and Martinique, and one American built Schooner, under Dutch Colours, called the "General Warrender."

(Signed)

MICHAEL M'CARTY, his ✕ mark.
PETER AVERY, his ✕ mark.

N.B. The names of Persons and Places are spelt after the pronunciation of the Deponents.

PORTUGAL.

No. 21.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir William à Court.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 14, 1825.

IN reference to my former Despatches upon the subject of the trade in slaves, carried on illegally in the Possessions of Portugal, I send to your Excellency the accompanying Extract of a Letter, dated 26th of May, Copy of one dated 24th of June 1824, and Extract of another dated 15th of February last,* from His Majesty's Consul-General at the Cape de Verds, giving an account of importations of slaves into those Islands from the Portuguese Settlement of Bissao, and of the enterprizes in slaves for other Countries, which are carried on at St. Jago.

This information has already been furnished to the Admiralty, with a view to the prevention of the continuance of this evil:—and it is forwarded to your Excellency, to enable you to avail yourself of it in your Communications with the Government of Portugal, in confirmation of the Statements which have already been made to that Government, of the prevalence of this illegal traffick in the Portuguese Settlements.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. à Court.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

&c. &c. &c.

* See Class A. No. 10.

First Enclosure in No. 21.

Mr. Consul-General Clarke to Mr. Secretary Canning.

(Extract.)

Villa da Praia, St. Jago's, Cape Verd, May 26, 1824.

SINCE I last had the honour of addressing you, my attention has been particularly directed to the Slave-trade, and have now discovered that there is a constant importation of slaves from Bissao, one of the Portuguese Settlements to this Island, by a person of the name of Brandower; and who, I am credibly informed, has once been captured by His Majesty's Cruizers on the Coast. The same person, last week, brought over in a small Schooner, called, I believe, the "Liberale," of less than 100 tons, 90 slaves, and the way the traffick is carried on, is, by having a temporary deck from the hold, where these poor wretches are confined, if necessary, in the event of being chased by any Cruizers, and above them appears a cargo of rice and wax. This person sailed again on the 24th for the Coast, and I have little doubt but he will return in a few weeks, his residence being on this Island: they are landed, 6 or 7 miles to windward of Villa da Praia, sometimes 4 miles to leeward, in a little Bay, called St. Martin's.

His Majesty's Government may rely on my exertions, in gaining every intelligence, and communicating the same by the earliest conveyance, which I regret is very indirect.

The Right Hon. George Canning.

(Signed) J. P. CLARKE.

&c. &c. &c.

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Second Enclosure in No. 21.

Mr. Consul-General Clarke to Mr. Secretary Canning.

SIR,

Villa da Praia, St. Jago's, June 24, 1824.

SINCE my Letter of the 26th ult., wherein I stated, for the information of His Majesty's Government, that a system of traffick for slaves was carrying on from the Coast to these Islands, and having stated my suspicions, that the same Vessel would return with another cargo in a few weeks, they have been fully realized; for, on the night of Sunday, the 20th instant, upwards of 40 of these poor unfortunate beings were landed again from the said Vessel, she having returned from Bissao, after a lapse of only three weeks, and from the information I am able to obtain, the Master sails from this Place for the Island of St. Thomas', one of the Portuguese Settlements on the Coast, and thence to America, expressly to purchase a larger Vessel, and, as I am informed, to be well armed, to carry on this illicit traffick with greater effect; having little or no communication with the Coast, I regret I am not enabled to carry His Majesty's Instructions into effect, by giving the necessary information to the Commodore of His Majesty's Squadron, or to any of His Majesty's Cruizers on that Station, not one having been within my Consulate since my arrival here.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. P. CLARKE.

No. 22.

Sir William à Court to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received May 26.)

SIR,

Lisbon, May 12, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 14th of April, with its three Enclosures.

I shall immediately make the necessary communication to the Portuguese Government, exhorting it to take such measures as may most effectually check the practises complained of, and prevent the continuation of this inhuman traffick.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM à COURT.

No. 23.

Sir William à Court to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received July 31.)

SIR,

Cintra, July 10, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 15th of June, transmitting to me Copies of the Papers presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Majesty's Command, during the present Session, upon the Subject of the Slave-trade.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM à COURT.

No. 24.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir William à Court.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 27, 1825.

THE King having been pleased to appoint John Tasker Williams, Esq. in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq. deceased, to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, for suppressing illegal Slave-trade, I have to desire that you will notify this Appointment to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, and add, that Mr. Williams is under Orders to proceed forthwith to his Post.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Sir William à Court, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 25.

Mr. Secretary Canning to the Marquis de Palmella.

Foreign Office, December 5, 1825.

THE Undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honour to receive the Note addressed to him on the 26th ult. by His Excellency the Marquis de Palmella,* His Most Faithful Majesty's Ambassador at this Court, notifying the removal of M. Altavilla from the Situation of Commissary Judge in the Mixed Court of Commission on the Coast of Africa.

The Undersigned has lost no time in making to His Britannick Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, a communication of this measure, and in directing the necessary steps to be taken thereupon, in conformity with the desire expressed by the Marquis de Palmella, on the part of his Government.

The Undersigned has also given directions, that the British Commissioners shall deliver into the hands of M. Altavilla, the Letter addressed to that Gentleman, and transmitted by the Marquis de Palmella in his Note of the 26th ult.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency the Marquis de Palmella,

&c. &c. &c.

* See Enclosure in No. 24, Class A.

No. 26.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir William à Court.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 5, 1825.

I SEND to your Excellency with this Despatch, some Extracts of Papers which I have received from the Admiralty, containing additional proofs, that the Islands of Princes and St. Thomas are openly the rendezvous for illegal Slave-traders, and afford encouragement and facilities to their undertakings.

I have to desire that you will communicate these Papers to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, and in reference to my Despatches of October 31st, 1822, to Mr. Ward, and of May 13th, 1824, to Sir E. Thornton, and to other Correspondence on the same subject, that you will urge His

PORTUGAL.

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Most Faithful Majesty's Government to issue such Orders to the Authorities of St. Thomas and Princes, as may prevent a continuance of those proceedings, so opposite to the intention of the various Compacts in force between the two Nations, on the subject of Slave-trade.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. à Court, G. C. B. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (A) in No. 26.

John Barrow, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, August 1, 1825.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Canning, an Extract of a Letter from Commodore Bullen, commanding on the Coast of Africa, stating the circumstances under which he had abstained from detaining a Brazilian Slave-vessel, called the "*Silvereinha*;" and submitting some observations on some of the Articles of the Convention with Portugal of July 1817, and the Instructions to Ships of War, annexed to that Convention.

I am, &c.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BARROW.

Enclosure (B) in No. 26.

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship "Maidstone," Island of Ascension,
October 23, 1824, No. 24.

(Extract.)

I BEG leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that after completing my Prize with provisions and water, and rendering the situation of those unfortunate beings as comfortable as circumstances would possibly admit of, I left Princes Island on the 4th instant with her in tow, and arrived at the anchorage in the Island of Anno Bona on the 10th, where I found the "*Silvereinha*" Brig, under Brazilian Colours, and having on board 100 Slaves of both sexes, which her Master stated to have been shipped at the usual place (Molembo), and produced a log to that effect. His Papers were most strictly examined and searched for, and by some loose Papers and other Documents discovered, together with the information obtained from his slaves, it was ascertained that he shipped his cargo at, and sailed from the River Gabon, 78 days previous, the whole of which time he had been endeavouring to beat out of the Bight. He had already lost about 20 of his victims, and the whole of the others were dreadfully diseased.

The dubious and contradictory manner in which the several Articles of the Convention with Portugal are worded, more particularly the positive one numbered 4 of the Instructions of Ships of War, gave me no hope of her being condemned as lawful prize, should I be enabled to ensure her safe arrival at Sierra Leone, and as her usual rate of sailing was from two to three knots per hour, neither provisions or water on board, her slaves in a horrid state of disease, and dying daily, to have detained her I must have devoted the whole of my attention to her, and been very considerably delayed in my passage to Ascension. To have removed these poor wretches in their diseased state to this Ship would have been madness, and the "*Avisa*" was already by far too crowded. I therefore was forced, although painful to my feelings, to return this Vessel into the charge of her Master without hope of their reaching Pernambuco, the place of their destination.

I beg leave to request, with submission, that their Lordships will be

pleased to take under their consideration the wording of the different Articles of the Instructions for Ships of War, contained in the Convention with Portugal of July 1817, more particularly Nos. 1. 4, and 5, and No. 2, of the Convention, one completely contradicting the other as to the propriety of detaining Slave-vessels belonging to that Nation when met to the Southward of the Line, with cargoes shipped to the Northward, and without the limits assigned to the Portuguese as legal, thus, the Gabon being situated in 31. North, will be seen the little probability of preventing their carrying on an extensive trade in that River, under the existing Regulations.

John W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

C. BULLEN.

No. 27.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir William à Court.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1825.

YOUR Excellency's Despatches of the Slave-trade Series, dated the 12th of May, the 10th of July, the 21st and 27th of October, and 5th of November last, have been received and laid before The King.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. à Court, G.C.B. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

Sir W. à Court to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 14, 1826.)

SIR,

Lisbon, December 25, 1825.

I HAVE communicated to the Count de Porto Santo the contents of your Despatch of the 5th instant, and I have furnished him with Copies of its Enclosures. I have the honour to enclose a Copy of the Note with which I thought it right to accompany their transmission.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) WILLIAM à COURT.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Sir W. à Court to the Count de Porto Santo.

Lisbon, December 24, 1825.

IN reference to what the Undersigned had the honour of stating verbally to His Excellency the Count de Porto Santo, he has now the honour to enclose a number of Documents, proving the extent to which an illegal commerce in slaves is still carried on, and the facilities afforded to those engaged in such traffick, by the Portuguese Authorities in Princes Island, and in the Island of Saint Thomas.

The British Government is convinced that the Portuguese Government will not lose an instant, after the knowledge of these facts, in forwarding to its Authorities upon the Coast of Africa, the most positive Orders to hold as strictly to the spirit as to the letter of existing Treaties, and to take the most effectual means to stop the supplies, which it is stated by Commodore Bullen, the Slave-ships are in the habit of receiving from the Portuguese Settlements, and without which it will be extremely difficult for them to carry on their nefarious traffick.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM à COURT.

His Excellency the Count de Porto Santo,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 29.

Sir William à Court to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 17.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, January 6, 1826.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Translation of a Note I have received from this Government, in answer to that I addressed to it, in consequence of the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th of December last.

This Note cautiously abstains from all notice of the principal motive of complaint, namely the facilities afforded to Vessels engaged in an illegal traffick in slaves, by the Portuguese Authorities in the Islands of Princes and St. Thomas. A proceeding, if not contrary to the letter, at least, in direct contradiction to the spirit of the Slave-trade Treaty.

As, however, M. de Porto Santo intimates in his Note, that M. de Palmella is charged with some Representations upon the same Subject, I shall not push this Correspondence any further for the present.

(Signed)

WILLIAM à COURT.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 29.

(Translation.)

The Count de Porto Santo to Sir William à Court.

Palace of Bemposta, January 5, 1826.

THE Undersigned, having laid before The Emperor and King, his Master, His Excellency Sir William à Court's Note of the 24th of December last, with the Documents which accompanied it, has received his Orders to reply to His Excellency, that upon an attentive examination of the facts specified by Commodore Charles Bullen, not one is found which can be regarded as in contravention to the Articles of the Treaty, and Conventions, regulating the traffick in slaves. On the contrary, from the Reports of the Governor of the Islands of Saint Thomas and Princes, it appears that the English Cruizers have committed excesses on those Coasts, in contradiction to the letter of the above-mentioned Treaty and Conventions, against which excesses His Most Faithful Majesty has already claimed the intervention of His Brittannick Majesty's Government.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

CONDE DE PORTO SANTO.

His Excellency Sir William à Court,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 30.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir William à Court.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 20, 1826.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency the Extract of a Letter, dated the 25th of November last, from Mr. MacLeay, one of His Majesty's Commissioners under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for restricting the traffick in slaves.

I wish your Excellency to bring to the attention of the Portuguese Government, the Statement contained in this Letter, as to the extensive Slave-trade which is carried on at the Cape de Verds by the Portuguese Inhabitants of those Islands, and to endeavour to induce the Portuguese Ministers to issue Orders calculated to put that check upon this nefarious traffick, to which Portugal is bound by Treaty.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Sir W. à Court, G.C.B. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 30.

W. S. Macleay, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

(Extract.)

Kingston, Jamaica, November 25, 1825.

HAVING, in my way hither, called and made some little stay at the Cape de Verd Islands, I was sorry to find them wholly devoted to the Slave-trade, from the Portuguese Governor down to the Free Black Settlers, several of whom have established a species of regular partnership or correspondence with the principal Houses at the Havannah. The geographical position of the Islands, moreover, their vicinity to the Coast of Africa, and the numerous bays with which they are indented, render them, unfortunately, too well adapted as a depôt for this nefarious traffick ; and, indeed, during the short interval we were there, we heard of more than one instance of slaves being landed on the North Coast of St. Jago, and carried into the interior.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. S. MAC LEAY.

BRAZIL.

No. 31.

Mr. Vice Consul Follett to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received April 25.)

(Extract.)

Bahia, January 29, 1825.

THE British Brig "Accession" arrived in this Harbour on the 11th instant, bringing 39 African Negroes, which the crew took from off a wreck, in Latitude 22. 55. South, and Longitude 34. 30. West; the Master of the "Accession," being obliged immediately to prosecute his voyage to Hamburgh, delivered these Negroes into my charge; I immediately communicated with the Government respecting them, proposing that they should be sent to Rio de Janeiro, to the Mixed Commission Court. The Government, although at first impressed that they should be treated as slaves, and sold, subject to duties, &c. afterwards manifested great liberality, sincerely forwarding my views, and consenting, on my repeated instance, to their being sent there, but declining, however, to pay the cost of their support here, or to provide them a passage, leaving me to make these provisions, which I accordingly did, and they departed from hence on the 27th instant, for Rio de Janeiro, to be there placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Consul General, to whom I addressed a Despatch containing all the Correspondence and Documents relating thereto, and to the enclosed Copy of which I beg to refer you for a more circumstantial account of my proceedings in this business.

On a perusal of the Affidavit of the Master and part of the crew of the "Accession," humanity shudders at the description of the situation in which 10 of these unfortunate creatures were found; they were taken out of the hold of the wreck, which was on its broadside, through a hole cut therein. On the aperture being made, the corrupted and almost pestilential air that issued forth most sensibly affected those within its influence, and these 10 human beings were dragged forth from misery and death. Thus is added another to the long catalogue of horrors and sufferings already exhibited to the world, caused by the prosecution of the Slave-trade, and which, but for the providential assistance of a British Vessel, would never have been known, and which creates fears that other Cases equally dreadful occur which are never brought to light.

The conduct of the Master of the "Accession" was truly praiseworthy; to his humane attention, after they arrived on board his Brig, many of the blacks must owe their recovery, and taking into consideration their previous sufferings, surprize is excited that the mortality was not greater, two only having died.

Whilst addressing you on this subject, I cannot refrain from repeating, that the Slave-trade is still extensively carried on in this City. By general report I learn, that the majority of the Slaves are systematically brought from those Parts prohibited by Treaty, and who, escaping the vigilance of our Cruizers, a danger not very much apprehended on that extended Coast, are landed, and openly sold, after the payment of duties (being 22,000 reis each), which is stated to be accomplished by the production of fictitious papers.

In the hope that the conduct I have pursued with respect to the Africans brought here by the Brig "Accession," will be approved,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FOLLETT.

*The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.*

Enclosure in No. 31.

Mr. Vice Consul Follett to Mr. Consul General Chamberlain.

SIR,

Bahia, January 26 1825.

I BEG leave to acquaint you that the Brig "Accession," which left Rio de Janeiro on the 18th ultimo, arrived in this Harbour on the 11th instant, bringing 39 African Negroes which were found on a Wreck, in Latitude 22. 55. South, and Longitude 34. 30. West, on the 30th ultimo, which the Master on arrival delivered into my charge, as you will perceive by the enclosed Copy of his Letter to me (1,) and of my reply (2.)

On a verbal representation to the Government, their first impression was, that these blacks were slaves, and should be treated as such, subject to duties, &c. On this I immediately made a written Communication to the President, Copy of which (3,) I enclose, proposing that these blacks should be sent to Rio de Janeiro, to be delivered to the Mixed Commission Court there, as that Port was most probably the place of their original destination, and that the expences thereof should be defrayed by this Government; that neither the Nationality of the Vessel in which they were found, nor the legality of traffick in which she was employed were ascertained, and praying that they might be immediately disembarked, with a due regard to their health and security; to allow the Brig "Accession" to prosecute her voyage (this permission was indispensable, as being new Negroes, they were under the jurisdiction of the Custom-House.) The President, as appears in the enclosed Copy of his Reply (4,) immediately issued orders to the Mesa da Inspeção for their disembarcation, and for the nomination of a Merchant to take charge of them: not considering this Reply entirely satisfactory, I again, on the 14th instant, made another application to the Government, Copy of which (5,) is enclosed, still urging that these blacks should be sent to Rio de Janeiro, as no proof yet existed of their being slaves, and suggesting that even if there did, the possibility, from the abandoned state in which they were found by British Subjects, that they might be entitled to their liberty, and requesting that if they were not sent to Rio de Janeiro that they might not be sold or disposed of until the decision of the competent Authorities there was known: in consequence of this, the President, as you will learn from the accompanying Copy of his Reply (6,) sent directions to the Board of Inspection to take my Letter into consideration, and in another Despatch of the 18th instant, Copy of which (7,) is also enclosed, containing the Resolution of the Inspection Board, His Excellency informed me that that Board had determined that the blacks might be sent to Rio, but that he was not authorized by Law to defray the expences already incurred on their account, or to procure transport for them, and that I should have to make the necessary arrangements herein. Against this I remonstrated in a Letter of the 19th instant, of which I enclose Copy (8,) and His Excellency in his Reply, Copy of which (9,) is also enclosed, repeated his objections to defray the expences, and informed me that he had issued orders for the blacks to be placed at my disposal, and that passports for them should be delivered when necessary.

I also enclose the Copy of a Letter (10,) received from the Desembargador, President of the Inspection Board, announcing the delivery of these blacks into my charge, with the obligation of the payment of their expences, and of my Reply (11).

Upon this I requested Mr. Dundas, Surgeon to the British Hospital in this City, to examine whether these blacks were sufficiently recovered and healthy to undertake the voyage to Rio de Janeiro, and he reported to me that they were fully able to undergo the fatigues. I then arranged with the Owners of the Brig "Cerqueira" for their passage at Rs.8,000 each, making myself personally responsible for the amount, Rs.312,000, if it were not paid in Rio, within 1 month after their arrival, in conformity with

the tenour of the enclosed acknowledgment of their embarkation (12,) which also places them at your disposal. I then requested the person, in whose care the blacks were placed by the Government, to make out his account of all the necessary expences incurred, which (13,) amounting to Rs.54\$900, and now enclosed, I have paid. I also enclose the Copy of a Letter (14,) containing an account of the expences, amounting to Rs.74\$150, to which the Master of the "Accession" was subject, sent me by his Agents, Messrs. Moir and Co., requesting the payment thereof, which, according to the enclosed Copy of my reply (15,) I declined acceding to, stating that I should transmit their claim to Rio de Janeiro. I trust, however, that all these accounts will be immediately paid by the Mixed Commission Court, to which, as the Legal Tribunal, I suppose this Case will be referred.

In addition to the reasons advanced to the Government, in favour of these blacks being sent to Rio de Janeiro for adjudication, there are others arising from the certainty of increasing expences, and from the possibility of doubts or claims originating here, which might retard or embarrass the decision of this Question.

In the progress of this business I have endeavoured to direct my conduct, so that I might obtain the concurrence and approbation of the Local Authorities, and in this, notwithstanding partial prejudices and jealousies might exist, I think I have succeeded; indeed it is but justice to state, that although the first impression here was, that these blacks should be considered slaves, a more liberal spirit immediately prevailed and triumphed, and the Authorities, as far as my observation goes, are inclined to uphold the arguments I have advanced.

The measures I have taken in this novel Case will, I hope, meet with your approbation, and that of His Majesty's Government. My wishes are for the freedom of these 39 Africans, and for this I have contended as far as was consistent with my duty: if it be so determined, a precedent will be established in favour of any other unfortunate beings who may be found in a similar situation, and by operating on the cupidity of the Slave-dealers, may be a remote inducement for them to take more precautions for the future safety of their slaves after embarkation; by sending them to Rio de Janeiro, they will have the benefit of impartial justice, and if they should be considered slaves, no one can complain that their interests have been sacrificed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM FOLLETT.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

P. S. I also enclose the Affidavit (16) of the Master and part of the Crew, who were present when the above blacks were saved, recounting all the particulars relative thereto; also the Copy of a Letter (17,) from the Master of the Brig "Accession," relative to the description of the Vessel from which they were rescued.

Sub-Enclosure (1) in No. 31.

SIR,

Bahia, January 12, 1825.

I BEG leave to inform you, that on the 30th ult. on my voyage from Rio de Janeiro to Hamburgh, in the Brig "Accession," in Latitude 22. 55. South, Longitude 34. 30. West, I fell in with the wreck of a Brig, completely water-logged, and took from the said wreck 39 Negroes.

This circumstance compelled me to bear up for this Port, and I have now to request that you will be pleased to send on board the "Accession," and take charge of the 39 Negroes before-mentioned, to enable me to proceed on my voyage.

In consequence of the rain which has commenced, I would recommend these Negroes being landed as soon as possible, being unable to give them effectual shelter, owing to my Vessel being so fully laden.

I

I beg leave to refer you to the subjoined Extract from my Log for other particulars respecting the state of the Slaver, which in my opinion must have been bound to the Port of Rio de Janeiro.

I remain, very respectfully, &c.
W. Follett, Esquire. (Signed) *R. RODDAM.*

The original number of Negroes taken from the Wreck was 41; two having died on the passage.

Extract from the Log of the "Accession," Thursday, December 30, 1824.

THIS day begins with light breezes and clear weather, all sail set; people employed at sundry jobs. At 3 P. M. a Wreck made in sight, bearing N. N. W. 7 or 8 miles distant. The Master and four of his crew took the Jolly-boat and made towards the said Wreck, found it to be a Brig, with her masts laying on the water, abandoned by the crew, but a quantity of blacks holding by the Wreck. I then returned to my Ship, having only a small Boat, and to get nearer them by day-light to take them from the Wreck. From 2 to 4, tacking Ship occasionally, to keep near the Wreck—light winds and variable with calms during the night. At 4 hoisted out the Skiff and Jolly-boat, and made again for the said Wreck; at 5 took 31 blacks out of the top of the mainmast, and by stopping a short time longer by the Wreck, found that there were living creatures inside; we then, from said Brig "Accession," with carpenter's instruments, cut the side open, and got 10 blacks more, and a number laying dead. At 11 A. M. sail from the Wreck. At meridian observation, Latitude 22. 55. South, Longitude 34. 30. West.

Sub-Enclosure (2) in No. 31.

SIR,

Bahia, January 12, 1825.

I HAVE received your Letter of this day's date, informing me of your arrival in this Port with 39 Negroes, which you picked up from a Wreck on the 30th ultimo, and requesting me to send and take charge of them.

As in ordinary cases new Negroes cannot be landed without an Order from the Custom-House, before I can comply with your request, I must make a representation of the facts to the Government, and obtain their permission for the disembarkation of those you have on board.

I cannot refrain from noticing the laudable efforts you have made in the cause of humanity, in saving the lives of 39 black people, and which certainly entitles you to the greatest praise.

I am, &c.
Mr. Robert Roddam, (Signed) *WM. FOLLETT.*
Master of the Brig "Accession."

Sub-Enclosure (3) in No 31.

SIR,

Bahia, January 12, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the British Brig "Accession," which entered this Port last evening, picked up at sea on the 30th ultimo, about 180 leagues to the Eastward of Rio de Janeiro, 39 unfortunate Africans from the wreck of a Brig laden apparently with palm-oil.

As the Master of this Vessel is obliged immediately to proceed on his voyage, he has requested me to take charge of these Negroes, I therefore

deem it right to apprise your Excellency of these particulars, assuring your Excellency that my conduct will be guided by a due consideration to the cause of humanity and the Laws of the Country.

As the Brig on board of which these 39 Africans were found was a complete wreck, and no marks or signs appeared whereby she could be identified, I beg to submit for your Excellency's consideration that they should be sent to Rio de Janeiro, and placed at the disposal of the Slave Commission Court established there, this Court having full powers to investigate and determine on all the circumstances attendant upon this unfortunate Case.

It being necessary that these blacks should be landed, it would be an object of great importance that they should be lodged in a healthy and at the same time a secure place, and I have therefore to request that your Excellency will be pleased to give the necessary orders for their disembarkation and for their safe custody.

Respecting the expence attending their support, I should propose, that it be defrayed by the Government, who could reclaim it from the individuals, who might eventually establish their right to these blacks; or failing which, from the Government of Rio de Janeiro, who will then have the benefit of their labour, provided they should be considered and treated, which I imagine they will be, as emancipated slaves under the Slave Treaty.

Waiting, therefore, to know your Excellency's sentiments respecting these Negroes, I cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of your Excellency the probability of Rio de Janeiro being their original destination; and also that questions analogous to those brought before the Slave Commissioners, in the case of captured Slave-vessels, may arise in this, not only involving the Nationality of the Slave-vessel, but also the legality of the traffick in which she was engaged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM FOLLETT.

*His Excellency Francisco Vicente Vianna,
President of the Province of Bahia.*

Sub-Enclosure (4) in No. 31:

(Translation.)

SIR,

Bahia, January 13, 1825.

THE Despatch which you directed under yesterday's date, having been presented to this Government, communicating the praiseworthy act of humanity practised by the Commander of the English Brig, receiving on board his Vessel 39 Africans, in imminent peril of shipwreck, 180 leagues to the Eastward of Rio de Janeiro, it appears to me proper to send this affair to the Inspection Board, recommending its President that he should immediately nominate a Merchant to take charge of these Africans, causing them to be immediately disembarked. The said Tribunal of Commerce is authorized to comply with all the requests that the Commander of the said Brig, or his Consignees, may make in this respect.

I ought to assure you that the proceeding of the English Captain being of great credit to the philanthropick sentiments of the English Nation, in the competent Tribunals of Brazil, their decisions will be in conformity to Maritime right, and to the Laws of Justice in favour of the Africans saved from death on board of an English Vessel.

I seize this opportunity to renew to you the protestations of my consideration and esteem. God protect you.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO VICENTE VIANNA.

The British Vice-Consul.

Sub-Enclosure (5) in No. 31.

SIR,

Bahia, January 14, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of yesterday's date, communicating that your Excellency had recommended the President of the Inspection Board to nominate a Merchant to take charge of the 39 Africans, which, in my Letter of the 12th instant, I informed your Excellency had been found at Sea, and brought here by a British Vessel, stating also my opinion that they should be sent to Rio de Janeiro.

In support of that opinion I beg to urge, that as no proof yet exists of these men being slaves, they ought, in justice, to be considered free, and treated as such, with a due regard to their actual situation, until a competent Tribunal shall determine otherwise; and it was principally for this reason that I was desirous they should be sent to Rio de Janeiro to be delivered up to the Mixed Commission Court.

As these men were entirely abandoned, and left without the means of even attempting to escape, and as they were rescued from destruction by British Subjects, upwards of 500 miles from land, it becomes a question, if even they should be proved to have been slaves, whether, under the circumstances in which they were found, they are not entitled to their liberty.

Feeling satisfied that these blacks will experience from your Excellency all that justice and benevolence can prompt, I have the honour to request, that if it be determined to detain them in this City, they may be securely protected, and that they may not be sold or otherwise disposed of, until the decision of the Authorities in Rio de Janeiro shall be known.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Francisco Vicente Vianna. (Signed) W. FOLLETT.*Sub-Enclosure (6) in No. 31.*

(Translation.)

SIR,

Bahia, January 15, 1825.

THE Despatch addressed by you, of date the 14th instant, having been laid before this Government, respecting the Africans abandoned to shipwreck and death, by the Officers and Crew of the Vessel in which they were transported, it appears to me of great importance to transmit a Translation of the said Despatch to the Inspection Board, to whom this business ought to be referred, that attending to the weighty reasons advanced by you in favour of the Africans who had the good fortune to be sheltered in an English Vessel, it may be disposed of as justice shall require.

I take this opportunity to give you the most sincere proofs of my consideration and esteem. God protect you.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO VICENTE VIANNA.
*The British Vice-Consul.**Sub-Enclosure (7) in No. 31.*

(Translation.)

SIR,

Bahia, January 18 1825.

THE Judge of the Inspection Board having, on the 17th instant, written to this Government, communicating the Resolution of that Board, respecting the Africans saved from shipwreck by the English Brig "Accession," it is evident that you can send them to Rio de Janeiro, where the question can be discussed, and those interested heard, as the said Judge President sets forth in his Despatch, a Copy of which is here transmitted.

However, as I am not authorized by Law to defray the expence of their transport, it remains for you to provide for this object, as also to indemnify Joao Joze de Freitas, who has charge of their disembarkation and sustenance, hoping that you will communicate to me without delay your determination, and what shall appear most proper in this respect.

By this opportunity, I renew the protestations of my esteem and consideration.
God protect you.

The British Vice-Consul. (Signed) FRANCISCO VICENTE VIANNA.

(Translation.)

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR, *Bahia, January 17, 1825.*

IN virtue of the Order of your Excellency, of date the 13th instant, respecting the 39 slaves, or Angola blacks, brought to this City by the English Brig "Accession," I immediately nominated the Merchant Joao Joze de Freitas, as Administrator, to disembark them, and to proceed with every diligence to their sale and delivery, in the supposition that they were slaves. But, under date of the 15th instant, I received a Despatch from your Excellency, with the copy of another of the British Vice Consul, in which are exposed the reasons why these blacks should be considered free, claiming that they might be sent to Rio de Janeiro, in order that the business might be there determined; and I proposing this to the Board as your Excellency ordered me, they resolved, that, in consequence of the claim of the said Vice Consul, and of the good reasons on which it is founded, there would be nothing better than to send the said slaves to the Court, as there may be procured a superior decision, and delays and expences be avoided, which in any other mode would be certain and indispensable. I have also another strong reason to press for the remittance of these same blacks, which is, that it having been ascertained from them, by means of a linguist or interpreter, that the shipwrecked Vessel, in which they were, belongs to Rio de Janeiro, and consequently that the parties interested being heard, the business can be better examined and decided; making it therefore necessary that your Excellency should authorize the Administrator Freitas to arrange their passage to Rio, and determine by what department ought to be paid, this and other expences of support and medical attendance, which have been made, and which, after the decision upon the fate of these blacks, must be indemnified. I think it would also be proper that your Excellency, in your Despatch to the Minister, should give an account of all this.

As, then, the said blacks are not considered slaves, it is clear that neither the Custom-House nor the Health Board have to recover duties or emoluments; and for this it is necessary that your Excellency in this respect should give the necessary orders to the respective Presidents. I beseech your Excellency, without delay, to resolve on this business, that your orders may be promptly executed.

God preserve your Excellency.

(Signed) LUIS PAULO DE ARAUJO BASTOS, Judge,
President of the Inspection Board.

The Most Illustrious and Excellent President.

Sub-Enclosure (8) in No. 31.

SIR,

Bahia, January 19, 1825.

I HAVE been honoured by the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of yesterday's date, enclosing the determination of the Board of Inspection that the 39 Africans saved by the English Brig "Accession" might be sent to Rio de Janeiro, and communicating also that your Excellency is not authorised by Law to indemnify Joao Joze de Freitas for their subsistence since their disembarkation, or to defray the expence of their transport, and that it remains for me to provide for these objects.

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In cordially acquiescing in the decision of the Inspection Board, I beg respectfully to repeat the proposition contained in my Letter to your Excellency of the 12th instant, that this Government should in the first instance defray all the expences incurred on account of these blacks, to be refunded as shall be determined by the Tribunals in Rio de Janeiro, on the ground that Brazilian Interests will be benefitted whether they be declared free or shall be considered slaves.

If, however, your Excellency be determined not to accede to this proposal, I have no alternative than to comply with the tenour of your Excellency's Despatch, and pray your Excellency to furnish me with orders to the person in charge of the 39 Africans, to deliver them up, upon satisfaction being made for all the necessary expences incurred, and I have further to request a passport for their free departure for Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Francisco Vicente Vianna.

(Signed) WM. FOLLETT.

Sub-Enclosure (9) in No. 31.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Bahia, January 20, 1825.

I RECEIVED the Despatch which you addressed to me under yesterday's date, in reply to the Resolution of the Inspection Board, the Resolution which accompanied my Letter of the 18th instant, and not being authorised by Law to defray the expence of the transport of the 39 Angola blacks for Rio de Janeiro, and it not being lawful to order the actual Administrator, Joaõ Joze de Freitas, to take the responsibility of their embarkation, it is evidently incumbent on you to undertake the business and defray the necessary expences.

I also inform you that the necessary orders have been dispatched to the Board of Inspection to place these Africans at your disposal, and when notice is sent of the Vessel in which they are to be conveyed, and the day of departure, I will send the passport required,

On this occasion, I renew, &c.

(Signed) FRANCISCO VICENTE VIANNA.

The British Vice-Consul.

Sub-Enclosure (10) in No. 31.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Bahia, January 21, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, by virtue of a Despatch of His Excellency the President of the Province, dated yesterday, in which he orders that the Inspection Board should deliver to you the 39 Angola blacks saved by the Brig "Accession," I have issued the necessary order to the Administrator by me named, the Merchant Joaõ Joze de Freitas, assuring him that he will receive from you all the expences incurred until their delivery, in conformity with the said Despatch of His Excellency.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) LUIS PAULO DE ARAUJO BASTOS.

Judge Intendant-General of Gold, and President
of the Inspection Board.

The British Vice-Consul.

Sub-Enclosure (11) in No. 31.

(Translation.)

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

Bahia, January 24, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 21st January, informing me that in virtue of the order of His Excellency the Pre-

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sident of the Province, you have directed the delivery of the 39 Africans (blacks) saved by the Brig "Accession."

I have to inform you that His Excellency not being authorized by Law to pay the expences incurred on account of the said blacks, I have taken the responsibility of paying them.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WM. FOLLETT.

The Illustrious Luiz Paulo de Araujo Bastos.

Sub-Enclosure (12) in No. 31.

(Translation.)

Bahia, January 26, 1825.

I, THE Undersigned, do acknowledge that I have received on board the Brig "Cerqueira" 39 Africans (blacks) to be supported and transported to Rio de Janeiro, and there placed at the disposal of Henry Chamberlain, Esq. His Britannick Majesty's Consul-General, for which it is agreed that I shall receive 8 mil-reis for the passage of each black,—which, not being paid within one month after arrival, and application made in Rio de Janeiro to the said Henry Chamberlain, Esq., Mr. W. Follett, British Vice Consul in Bahia, remains personally responsible for the said sum.

(Signed) MANOEL CARDOZO DOS STOS.

I declare that the passage of R.8\$000 for each of the Africans above-named, is subject to no expence or duty, which, with the same, it may be necessary to make in Rio de Janeiro.

For the Captain before signed.

(Signed) J. CERQUEIRA LIMA.

Sub-Enclosure (13) in No. 31.

(Translation.)

Bahia, January 25, 1825.

AN Account of the expences which I have made from the 14th to the 25th instant, 12 days, as Administrator of the 39 blacks saved from shipwreck by the English Brig "Accession."

Freight of boat for the disembarkation of the same	2\$000
8 arrobas of salt beef	12\$800
10 alquieres of flour	7\$600
4 ditto of beans	5\$120
2½ pieces of stuffs for covering	10\$000
Porterage, boat, wood, salt, pepper, vegetables and oil . . .	4\$900
Rent of store at Rs. \$320 for each black	12\$480

R. 54\$900

Received from the British Vice Consul the amount of the above account 54 mil 900 reis for all the expences I have paid for the said 39 blacks.

Bahia as above,

(Signed) JOAO JOZE DE FREITAS.

Sub-Enclosure (14) in No. 31.

SIR,

Bahia, January 25, 1825.

WE beg leave to inform you that Captain Roddam, of the Brig "Accession," on his departure for Hamburgh, left with us the enclosed Memorandum of provisions expended on the 39 Negroes he picked up at sea, amounting to Rs. 74\$150, requesting, that we would do all in our power to recover the amount.

In consequence of the communications which had passed between yourself

and His Excellency the President, we memorialized the Meza de Inspeção for the payment of the sum in question, and by the enclosed Reply to our Petition, you will perceive, that this Board can no longer interfere in the business, in consequence of the Negroes, saved by Captain Roddam, having been delivered to you. To you, therefore, we now beg leave to apply for the payment of the before mentioned sum, and as the Authorities here, immediately on our representation, did most liberally exonerate the "Accession" from all and even customary charge, we feel persuaded that, as an Agent of the British Government, you will immediately satisfy the claim now made on the part of Captain Roddam, who cannot be expected to suffer from the delay incident to a decision at Rio de Janeiro.

We are the more urgent in pressing this claim on your attention, in consequence of having heard that you have paid all the expenses incurred since the disembarkation of the Negroes, and we beg leave respectfully to state, that in allowing us to forward this claim to Rio de Janeiro, a dangerous precedent would be formed, by declaring to Masters of Vessels in general, that the expenses incurred by a deviation from their voyage in the cause of humanity, would be attended with a protracted liquidation.

We shall feel obliged by an early reply to this Letter, as the payment of the money in question, will render unnecessary the negotiation of the Bill which Captain Roddam has left on his Owners, for provisions he was under the necessity of purchasing here. We remain respectfully, &c.

W. Follett, Esq.

(Signed)

MOIR and Co.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

AN Account of the Expences made on board the English Brig "Accession," Captain Roddam, with 39 blacks, from the 30th December 1824, to the 13th January, inclusive, being 15 days.

	Rs	
1lb. of Beef each black per day, 15 days for 39 blacks are	585 at	§070 40§950
½lb. of Bread..... ditto ditto ..	292 at	§060 17§520
2 Alquieres of Meal		§640 1§280
2 do of Rice	1	§600 3§200
2 do of Flour	1	§600 3§200
2 do of Flour		§800 1§600
Brandy and Medicine		6§400

Rs.... 74§150

Bahia, January 15, 1825.

(Signed)

R. RODDAM.

ILLUSTRIOUS DEPUTIES OF THE INSPECTION,

(Translation.)

MOIR and Co. British Merchants, and Consignees of the British Brig "Accession," state, that the Most Excellent President of this Province, by virtue of his Despatch of the 14th of the present month, which is presented to this Illustrious Board, ordered that the said Brig should be exempted from payment of Port-charges, for having assisted in the salvation of the 39 slaves found on the High Seas on the hull of a Vessel. The Supplicants have applied to the Administrator, who, by Order of this Illustrious Board, took charge of the said slaves, to pay the said expences, as the annexed Accounts shew, who does not object to pay them upon receiving your determination, and for this they request that you will be pleased to order the payment of the said expences.

THIS business no longer appertains to the Inspection Board, as His Excellency the President of the Province has ordered the 39 blacks, of which the Supplicants treat, to be delivered to the British Vice Consul.

Bahia, January, 21, 1825.

(Signed)

L. BASTOS.

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Sub-Enclosure (15) in No. 31.

GENTLEMEN,

Bahia, January 25, 1825.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this day's date, making application to me for the payment of Rs. 74½150 on Captain Roddam's account, being the amount disbursed by him for the support of the 39 Negroes, he picked up at sea from a wreck.

In reply I have to inform you, that I decline paying the above amount, but I shall transmit the account to His Majesty's Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, where I have no doubt it will, together with all other expences similarly incurred, be duly and promptly satisfied.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Moir and Co.

(Signed)

WILLIAM FOLLETT.

*Sub-Enclosure (16) in No. 31.**Affidavit.**British Consulate, Bahia.*

BE it known that on this 15th day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1825, before me, William Follett, His Britannick Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Province of Bahia, personally came and appeared, Robert Roddam, Master, Mark Dring, Carpenter, Benjamin Johnson, Cook, and Clifton Boyes, and Joseph Adamson, Apprentices, all belonging to the Brig "Accession," of Whitby, and who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did voluntarily depose: that they sailed and departed from Rio de Janeiro, on Saturday the 18th day of December 1824, for Hamburgh, and that they proceeded on their voyage, and that nothing particular occurred till Thursday the 30th day of December, when, in Latitude 22° 55' South, and Longitude 34° 30' West, at about three P. M., they saw a Wreck bearing N. N. W. seven or eight miles distant, that they took the Jolly-boat, and made towards the said Wreck, and they found it to be a Brig, with the masts laying in the water, abandoned by the crew, but they saw a number of black people holding on the Wreck; they then returned to their own Vessel, having but a small Boat with them, and being afraid to venture near, fearing all the blacks might attempt to get into her, but intending to get nearer the Wreck during the night, and return with more assistance in the morning; and in the morning, at about four A. M. they found themselves much nearer the Wreck, and they hoisted out the Skiff and Jolly-boat, and went again to the Wreck, and at about five A. M. they took 31 blacks out of the top of the main-mast, and waiting a short time near the Wreck, they discovered, from a noise they heard, there were living creatures inside, they then procured from the Brig "Accession," Carpenters' Tools; and cut open the side of the Wreck, and there issued therefrom a most offensive effluvia, and they took out 10 more blacks alive, and saw a number laying dead, and at about 11 A. M. they made sail from the Wreck, with the intention of proceeding to Bahia, and landing the blacks; that they arrived at Bahia on the 11th of January 1825, 2 of the blacks having died on the way: these deponents further state, that there were no signs or marks about the wreck, whereby she could be identified, but that from the appearance of the wood, on cutting open the side, it is their opinion she is an American-built Vessel; that there were no provisions or boats on board the Wreck, and that in all probability, from the helpless state in which the blacks were, they would have perished in a day or two; that they could obtain no information from them, as no one on board the "Accession"

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understood their language; that on the 14th day of January they were landed by the principal guard of the Custom-house, by orders from the Government, and on their quitting the "Accession" they were all more or less in a weak state of health.

(Signed)

R. RODDAM.
MARK DRING.
BENJ. JOHNSON.
CLIFTON BOYES.
JOSEPH ADAMSON.

Sub-Enclosure (17) in No. 31.

SIR,

Bahia, January 15, 1825.

IN giving you a description of the Vessel from whence I took the 41 Negroes, I omitted to mention that she was a Brig without either head or poop, a circumstance which may probably assist in identifying her.

I remain, &c.

William Follett, Esq.

(Signed)

R. RODDAM.

No. 32.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received May 23.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, March 7, 1825.

ENCLOSED I have the honour to transmit a Copy of the Representation which, in obedience to the Instructions contained in your Despatch, Slave-trade Series, dated 17th December last, I made to this Government, respecting the deplorable state of some Slaves found on board the Brazilian Brig "*Diana*," when she was detained by His Majesty's Ship "*Victor*."

M. de Carvalho, when I last saw him, expressed much regret that more particulars were not furnished, such as the name of the Master of the "*Diana*," the Port she belonged to, and the names of the Owners, in order that the parties offending might be more readily discovered and punished.

I enclose a Copy and Translation of the Official Reply, received yesterday, the nature of whose contents appears to be satisfactory.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

First Enclosure in No. 32.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, February 26, 1825.

I HAVE been instructed to lay before your Excellency the Report of Captain Woolcombe, of His Majesty's Ship "*Victor*," of the state in which some Slaves have been found on board the Brazilian Brig "*Diana*," detained by the "*Victor*" on the Coast of Africa.

The deplorable condition of these unfortunate beings, as described in the Report, is willingly believed to be totally at variance with the Instructions

and positive Orders of the Brazilian Government, which, it is not doubted, will cause enquiry to be made into the transaction, and, wherever blame may be found to rest, will visit the persons concerned in it with such punishment as shall prevent for the future such an aggravation of misery as has been suffered by these unfortunate Negroes.

I have the honour to, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. the Commander Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 32.

(Translation.)

M. de Carvalho e Mello to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs,
March 25, 1825.

Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello presents his compliments to Mr. Henry Chamberlain, His Britannick Majesty's Consul-General, and acknowledges the receipt of the Office which he addressed to him, under date of the 26th of February last, transmitting the statement made by Captain Woollcombe, Commander of His Britannick Majesty's Ship of War, "Victor," respecting the miserable state in which some Slaves were found on board the Brazilian Brig "Diana," when detained by her.

Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello did not lose a moment in laying the said Office before His Majesty the Emperor, and the same august Lord experienced the utmost displeasure on reading the narration of the unworthy and barbarous manner in which the said Slaves were conveyed, and the more so, as this is not only positively contrary to His Imperial intentions, as Mr. Consul-General knows, but entirely opposed to the existing Orders and Regulations, which recommend the most humane and good treatment of these unfortunate persons; and His Imperial Majesty has consequently ordered that the necessary measures shall be taken, in order that there may not be the slightest deviation in the execution of these wholesome Orders, punishing with the rigour of the Law those who may contravene them.

Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello renews, &c.

M. Chamberlain.

No. 33.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received 23d May.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, March 14, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, Statements of the number of Slaves imported into, and exported from, Bahia, during the Year 1824, copied from Returns received from Mr. Vice-Consul Follett.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

First Enclosure in No. 33.

STATEMENT of the Number of Slaves IMPORTED into *Bahia* during the Year 1824, as per Returns received from His Majesty's Vice Consul there, viz.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Whence.	Number of Slaves.		
			Embarked.	Died.	Landed.
January 11	<i>Uniao</i>	Molembo	196	2	194
February 13	<i>Charlota</i>	Do.	341	"	341
March 1	<i>San Joao Baptista</i>	Penido	12	"	12
April 26	<i>Estrella</i>	Molembo	223	"	223
May 21	<i>Conceicao Estrella</i>	Do.	219	"	219
June 29	<i>San Joao Qa. Rosalia</i>	Do.	277	"	277
" 24	<i>Carlota</i>	Do.	317	"	317
July 22	<i>Bom Fim</i>	Do.	167	"	167
August 4	<i>Eliza</i>	Do.	143	"	143
October 5	<i>Charlota</i>	Do.	368	"	368
" 21	<i>Fidelidade</i>	Do.	279	48	231
November 8	<i>Carridade</i>	Do.	211	"	211
December 24	<i>San Benedicto</i>	Do.	434	"	434
			3,187	50	3,137

Second Enclosure in No. 33.

STATEMENT of the Number of Slaves EXPORTED from *Bahia* during the Year 1824, as per Returns received from His Majesty's Vice-Consul there, viz.

Date of Sailing.	Name of Vessel.	Nation.	Whither Bound.	Number of Negroes.
January 21	<i>Afidor</i>	Brazilian.	Rio de Janeiro.....	30
" 27	<i>Jupiter</i>	Do.	Do.	60
February 22	<i>Leopoldina</i>	Do.	Do.	173
April 12	<i>St. Antonio Invensivel</i>	Do.	Cotinguiba	17
May 13	<i>Venturozo</i>	Do.	Rio de Janeiro.....	62
" 29	<i>Tiberio</i>	Do.	Do.	48
July 14	<i>Desempenho</i>	Do.	Rio Grande.....	33
" 15	<i>Crioula</i>	Do.	Do.	5
" "	<i>San Manoel</i>	Do.	Do.	21
" "	<i>Flor da America</i>	Do.	Do.	22
" 22	<i>Henriqueta</i>	Do.	Rio de Janeiro.....	218
August 8	<i>Graciosa</i>	Do.	Do.	19
" 21	<i>Africano</i>	Do.	Rio Grande.....	14
" 30	<i>Tiberio</i>	Do.	Rio de Janeiro.....	74
September 4	<i>Princeza</i>	Do.	Rio Grande.....	6
Novemb. 14	<i>Cerqueira</i>	Do.	Rio de Janeiro.....	160
				962

No. 34.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

SIR,

Foreign Office, June 15, 1825.

YOU will have learnt by Nos. 45 and 46, in the Class A, of the Papers on Slave-trade, which have this Session been laid before Parliament, the circumstances under which the Brazilian Slave-vessel, the "*Cerqueira*," was

detained by His Majesty's Ship "Bann," Captain Courtenay, and carried into Sierra Leone, but not adjudged there.

This Case was afterwards brought before His Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro, with a claim for damages on account of illegal detention, on the part of the Owners of the "Cerqueira," and His Majesty's Commissioners at Rio, will communicate to you the particulars of the Case, as thus carried before them. The Commissioners have been instructed, under the opinion of His Majesty's Law Adviser, that their Commission has no jurisdiction in this Case; and that any proceedings, which may be had by them at Rio upon it, will be null and void.

I furnish you, for your information, with a Copy of that Instruction; * but my particular object in writing now to you, upon this Case, is to call your attention to the facts, allowed by the Master of the "Cerqueira," of his having put into the Port of Onim to the North of the Line, and of his having remained there a considerable time.

The number of Cases of the same kind, which occur, refute the pretexts, continually alleged, of the particular cases of distress, and prove to a moral certainty, that such pretexts, in these cases, are false and fraudulent, and that the purpose for which the Slave-vessels touch and remain at these Ports North of the Line, is, not to refit and refresh from distress, but to take Slaves from these parts of the prohibited Coast.

I have, therefore, to desire, that you will collect these facts, as they appear in the Cases of the "Cerqueira," the "Minerva," the "Creola," and other Vessels, upon which I have already addressed you, and frame upon them an urgent Representation to the Government of Brazil, of the evils which result from this evasion of their recorded intentions; and that you will set before them the expediency of taking effectual measures to prevent this fraud being carried on with impunity.

You will communicate the substance of this Despatch to His Majesty's Commissioners at Rio de Janeiro. I am, &c.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

* See Class A, No. 85.

No. 35.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 28.)

SIR,

Bahia, April 1, 1825.

AN English and an American Vessel have recently sailed from hence, chartered for the Coast of Africa, North of the Line, laden with the articles usually shipped for the purpose of purchasing slaves; and no doubt is entertained, by those most competent to form an opinion, that this is the object in contemplation of the Charterers.

It is also the general belief, that one of the inducements to employing British or American Ships, is the respect shewn to their Flags by our Cruizers; whereas, towards the Portuguese or Brazilian Flag, on the Coast of Africa, they are supposed sometimes to exercise a vigour beyond the Law. As these Vessels are only chartered to deliver their cargoes, I am not aware that the parties have violated any existing Law, yet, as the practise affords increased facilities for the prosecution of the illegal Slave-trade, I have thought it my duty to make this Communication, being aware that the af-

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fording of any facilities for such objects, is contrary to the wishes of both the British and American Governments.

The practice is new, but is likely to become more general.

I have the honour, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) WM ENNELL
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 36.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 28.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, April 14, 1825.

I PRESUME that Mr. Vice Consul Follett, of Bahia, will have informed you, long since, that a British Vessel, (the Brig "*Accession*," Roddam, Master), had arrived at Bahia with 39 Negroes saved from a wreck, which she had fallen in with at Sea, about 500 miles to the Eastward of Cape Frio.

Mr. Vice Consul very properly exerted himself to prevent these poor creatures from being considered as slaves; and speedily made the President and Principal Persons of the Government (very much to their credit) converts to his opinion on this subject.

He obtained an order for their being sent down here to my care, in the hope of my effecting their liberation; and I have much, (for I cannot say that it is entire) satisfaction in informing you, that, after considerable trouble and discussion, I have succeeded in procuring their being treated as Negroes condemned and liberated under a Sentence of the Mixed Commission.

In the course of a few days they will be hired out for 14 years; and by the next opportunity I propose having the honour to send you the whole details of the transaction, with the Documents necessary for its elucidation.

In the mean time I take the liberty to enclose the Copy of a Letter Mr. Consul Pennell has lately addressed to me on the subject, and of my answer thereto.—The Insurance Companies and the Owners of the abandoned Vessel have consented that all the expences incurred shall be paid; and Mr. Roddam, the Master of the "*Accession*," remunerated for his humane exertions.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.
 &c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 36.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

SIR,

Bahia, March 24, 1825.

MR. Vice Consul Follett has, in his Despatch of the 26th January 1825, communicated to you the circumstances attending the saving of 39 blacks by Captain Roddam, of the British Brig "*Accession*."

Mr. Follett's statement, together with the details which have since come to my knowledge, induce me to suggest for your consideration, whether the meritorious conduct of Captain Roddam should not be submitted to His Majesty's Government as worthy of some mark of His Majesty's most gracious approbation.

The Judge of the Custom House in this City, in consideration of Captain Roddam's praiseworthy conduct, exempted his Ship from the payment of all dues, and the other Local Authorities have manifested a similar feeling.

I believe by the Laws of this Country, *Captain Roddam might have considered the blacks as his property*, and after paying the duties, *have sold them* for his reimbursement and *emolument*,—but his conduct throughout this transaction, has been marked, not only by an oblivion of all selfish motives, but by the most active and zealous humanity under very peculiar circumstances, and towards that unfortunate class of our fellow creatures whose claims to our protection and sympathy are so justly urged and so generally disregarded.

If this suggestion should be honoured with your sanction, and that you submit it to Mr. Secretary Canning's consideration, I am persuaded it will be favourably entertained, perhaps even the Brazilian Government would avail itself of this opportunity, (which must be of very rare occurrence) to signify its approbation of Captain Roddam's conduct, inasmuch as such approbation may be conducive to the general interests of humanity.

I have, &c.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

(Signed)

WM. PENNELL

Second Enclosure in No. 36.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Consul Pennell.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, April 11, 1825.

I SHALL not fail to transmit to Mr. Secretary Canning, by the present Packet, a Copy of your Letter dated the 24th ultimo, relative to the very meritorious conduct of Mr. Roddam, the Master of the British Brig "Accession," in saving the lives of the Negroes, whom he found upon a wreck at Sea.

There is but one opinion on this subject,—and the Brazilian Government have declared their sentiments upon it, in a manner most unequivocally favourable to Mr. Roddam. Under their sanction, an arrangement is now in progress for disposing of the Negroes, in nearly the same manner as is practised in cases of those who are liberated under the Treaties for repressing the contraband Slave-trade. The Parties interested are willing to grant Mr. Roddam a liberal remuneration for his exertions, besides paying all expences: and the *quantum* is under consideration.

In the course of a few days I hope to be able to communicate to you a full detail of the arrangement.

I coincide most cordially in your warm commendation of Mr. Roddam's conduct throughout.

I have, &c.

William Pennell, Esq.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 37.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 28.)

SIR,

Bahia, April 15, 1825.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 1st of April last, I have the honour to inform you, that the Captain of an English Vessel has since called on me

for my opinion and advice, as to the legality and propriety of his accepting a Charter for the Coast of Africa, North of the Line, there to land his cargo, and to transport from one place to another a certain number of free blacks. He admitted his belief that the ultimate object of the Charterers was an illegal traffick in slaves.

To this enquiry I replied, that I was not aware that the Charter would be against the Law, but that I advised him to refuse it, *even if* he were guided only by prudential considerations, inasmuch as the ultimate object being notorious, in case of his being involved in any difficulties or contest with any of the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships on the Coast of Africa, suspicion, and perhaps a general feeling, would be against him, and he might suffer a loss from delay, or other unforeseen causes, more than commensurate to the advantages offered.

He left me with a determination to refuse the Charter.

If I should be incorrect in the advice I have given, I hope to be honoured with your Instructions, as its tendency is to deprive British shipping of employment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. PENNELL.

No. 38.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received July 21.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, May 20, 1825.

I HAVE not failed to bring the subject of the fictitious measurement of the tonnage of Vessels engaged in the licit Slave-trade before the Brazilian Government; and I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a Copy of the urgent Representation made to M. de Carvalho e Mello thereupon, consisting, almost *verbatim*, as you will perceive, Sir, of the Instructions contained in your Despatch of the 16th of March of the present Year.

The Minister has enabled me to report the impression made by this appeal to the humanity of The Emperor and His Government, by a Reply, of which the enclosed is a Translation, stating, that "a fit opportunity will be taken to direct the adoption of proper measures in this respect."

I regret, Sir, that this Answer has not been rendered more satisfactory, by the adoption of some more definite term for operating the requested Amendment than "a fit opportunity."

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 38.

Mr. Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho e Mello.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1825.

HAVING submitted to my Government the explanation contained in your Excellency's Note of the 6th of December last, respecting the method of ascertaining the tonnage of Vessels employed in the licit Slave-trade, I have

been commanded to bring this subject again before your Excellency, and to represent the necessity of some change in the mode of admeasurement (*Arqucação*) of these Vessels, which shall put an end to the present system of over-rating their real tonnage, and by alleviating some of the evils of this wretched Commerce, render its continuance rather more consonant with those principles of humanity, solemnly and publickly recognized by His Most Faithful Majesty, and less at variance with the sentiments known to be entertained by His Imperial Majesty towards the unhappy captives, and ever avowed by his Government.

When His Most Faithful Majesty was first urged by His Britannick Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro to put an end to the Slave-trade from Africa, it was answered that the trade should be abolished on the part of Portugal and Brazil, so soon as the step could be taken without injury to the latter Country; and that, in the meanwhile, the trade should be circumscribed in its limits and mitigated in the mode of carrying it on.

In pursuance of these principles, the Treaty of the 19th of February 1810, the Convention of the 21st of January 1815, and that of the 28th of July 1817, were severally concluded; and the Alvarà of the 26th of January 1818, was, after much Correspondence on the part of the British Government, promulgated as the Law of Portugal and Brazil, for carrying into effect the stipulations of these Compacts.

One point in the mode of carrying on the traffick, calling particularly for amendment, had been the practise of stowing away human beings in Slave-ships, chained together so close, that in all cases extreme misery, and in very many cases, madness and death, were the result; but the 6th Article of the Alvarà declared that, in future, "the number of slaves shall be regulated according to the tonnage of the Vessel, in the proportion of five to every two tons, according to the ancient measure."

The expectations, however, which the British Government naturally entertained of the effect of this Order, have been entirely disappointed; for, upon the investigation by His Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, in the Year 1823, of the Cases of the Slave-ships, "*Nova Sorte*, *Conceição*, *Lisboa*, and *Commerçiante*, it was found that the slaves authorized to be received on board, according to their respective Passports, were in far greater numbers in proportion to the regular and actual admeasurement of the Vessels, than, according to the Alvarà, were allowed.

These circumstances having been reported to His Majesty's Government, I was instructed to request an enquiry into the matter, and had the honour to draw your Excellency's attention thereto on the 26th of January of the last year, 1824.

Your Excellency replied, on the 26th of August following, that there were two modes of measuring Vessels. One for Merchant-vessels in general, and one for Slave-vessels. And your Excellency was pleased to assure me, that in future, a fixed and regular mode of admeasurement should be employed, which would guard against the inconvenience whereof I had complained.

Subsequently, in compliance with my request to that effect, your Excellency favoured me with an explanation, in detail of the method used to find the tonnage of Vessels employed in the licit Slave-trade, by which method, a Vessel of about 189 tons, real burthen, is allowed to rate herself at 300 tons, and to carry 750 slaves.

I have been instructed to remark, that the principle thus avowed, instead of remedying, justifies the evil, by the extraordinary process of allowing a fictitious tonnage to a Slave-vessel.

Such a disappointment of their just expectations has attracted the serious consideration of the British Government, and I have accordingly received instructions to make the most urgent representations to your Excellency upon the subject.

It is my duty to state, candidly, that the Law, as it now stands, is utterly at variance with the principles of humanity, declared in the solemn Compacts

receiving, or putting on board of any Ship, Vessel, or Boat, *any money, goods, or effects*, to be employed in accomplishing any of the objects, or the contracts in relation to the objects, which objects and contracts have hereinbefore been declared unlawful, then and in every such case the persons so offending, and their Procurers, Counsellors, Aiders, and Abettors, shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence double the value of all the money, goods, and effects so shipped, transhipped, laden, received, or put on board, or contracted to be so as aforesaid, to be recovered and applied, as is hereinafter mentioned and applied."

The King's Advocate further gives his opinion, that the employment of British Shipping, described in your Letters, comes within the terms of this prohibition; and that, if from any circumstance peculiar to the case, the Clause above recited should be found to be inapplicable to it, a trade of this description is so far in the spirit of the trade intended to be prohibited, that it would assuredly be thought proper to suppress it by further enactments, in case they should become necessary.

I have therefore to instruct you to discourage undertakings such as you describe in your above-mentioned Letters, and to report to me the names, together with a particular description of such Englishmen as may be engaged in them.

I am, &c.

William Pennell, Esq.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

No. 40.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 27, 1825.

THE King having been pleased to appoint John Tasker Williams, Esq. in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq. deceased, to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, for suppressing illegal Slave-trade; I have to desire that you will notify this Appointment to the Government of Brazil, and add, that Mr. Williams is under Orders to proceed forthwith to his Post.

I am, &c.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

No. 41.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received November 3.)

SIR,

Bahia, September 10, 1825.

IN consequence of the perusal of your printed Despatch of the 16th March last to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain, on the subject of the admeasurement of Vessels employed in the legal Slave-trade, I deemed it my duty to cause enquiries to be made, with a view to ascertain whether any new Instructions had been issued by the Brazilian Government, and whether they had been *bonà fide* carried into effect in this Province.

I learnt that Instructions had been issued to remedy the grievances complained of, and, in the first instance, carried into effect, but that the Owner of the first Vessel admeasured by the new mode, dissatisfied with the result, ap-

pealed to a superior Authority, and succeeded in obtaining an order that the old system should be observed; in consequence, the same abuse continues to be practised here as before the date of the Portaria.

I wanted to obtain a written and more authentick statement of these facts, and with more detail.—I have not hitherto been successful, because the person from whom my information is derived is apprehensive of the enmities which such disclosures excite in this City.

I shall make some further attempts, and address you again on the subject, and it will be a great satisfaction to me, if, by a representation to our present President, I shall succeed in obtaining new admeasurements of all the Vessels belonging to this Province engaged in the Slave-trade: a measure dictated no less by the spirit of the Portaria than by the principles of humanity and good faith.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. PENNELL.

No. 42.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received November 3.)

SIR,

Bahia, September 17, 1825.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that I have since had an interview with the Intendente da Marinha, who confirmed what I have stated, with regard to the admeasurement of a Vessel in obedience to the Portaria of the 12th of August 1824, and of its being set aside, on the Requerimento (Petition) of the Owner. He shewed me the Documents, and allowed me to take copies, with a knowledge of the object for which I required them. I shall have them translated for the purpose of transmitting them to you by the next packet.

I feel much indebted to the Intendente da Marinha, for the frank and loyal manner with which he received and satisfied my enquiries. I am about to furnish him, at his request, with a translation of the mode of admeasurement adopted in England. I shall take it from the Act of 26 Geo. 3, Cap. 6; it appears to be the intention of the Intendente, as much as in him lies, to have it adopted in his Department, as more calculated to fulfil the humane intentions of His Imperial Majesty, as signified in the aforesaid Portaria.

I enclose a Copy of my Letter of yesterday's date, on this subject, to the President of this Province, which I hope will be favourably entertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. PENNELL.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 42.

Mr. Consul Pennell to the President of the Province of Bahia.

SIR,

Bahia, September 16, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to state to your Excellency, that a Portaria bearing

date the 12th of August 1824, signified His Imperial Majesty's pleasure, as to the regulations to be observed in the admeasurement of Vessels, more particularly with a view to prevent any violation of an existing Treaty, founded on principles of humanity.

It has been reported to me, that in the first instance which occurred, after the receipt of the aforesaid Portaria in this city, of a Vessel being admeasured, the new regulations were duly observed by the proper Officer, but, that the Owner, being dissatisfied with the result, appealed to a superior Authority, and succeeded in obtaining an order to set aside the new admeasurement; in consequence the said Vessel became authorized to carry upwards of 100 slaves more than she had been adjudged competent to carry.

I am persuaded I need not do more than make this Statement, in order to induce your Excellency to institute an enquiry, and to adopt such measures as shall best promote the humane objects contemplated by His Imperial Majesty, and secured by all those sanctions which are most obligatory.

To give your Excellency an idea of the extent to which the abuse complained of has been carried, I enclose copy of a Document which was laid before the English Parliament, and transmitted to me by Mr. Secretary Canning, with regard to four Vessels, namely, the "*Nova Sorte*," "*Conceição*," "*Lisboa*," and "*Commerçiante*," by which it appears they were authorized to carry 1677 slaves in place of 1106.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. PENNELL.

His Excellency Joao Severiano Maciel da Costa.

No. 43.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received November 3.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1825.

I HAVE at length the satisfaction of being able to transmit, the detailed Report of the Proceedings that have taken place here, with a view to obtain for the Negroes saved from a Wreck at Sea, by the British Brig "*Accession*," Roddam, Master, the same advantages as are stipulated by the Treaty of Vienna, in favour of those condemned and liberated under a Sentence of the Mixed Commission; ending, I am happy to say, in the full accomplishment of my wishes.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the possibility of eluding the terms under which these individuals have been hired out (a point I am afraid not sufficiently attended to with respect to the "*Emilia's*" cargo, condemned by the Mixed Commission in 1817); and I would fain hope, that the arrangement made for remunerating the humane exertions of Mr. Roddam, as well as for securing to the Negroes themselves, at the end of their servitude, a small pittance out of their wages, may meet your approbation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 43.

Report of the Case of 39, survivors of 41, Negroes, saved from a Wreck at Sea, by the Brig "Accession," Roddam, Master.

(Extract.

MR. FOLLETT, His Majesty's Vice Consul at Bahia, has, doubtless, long since, put His Majesty's Government in possession of a full detail of the circumstances attending the rescue of 41 Negroes from the Wreck of a Vessel, met with at Sea by the Brig "Accession," Roddam, Master, whilst on her voyage from this Port to Hamburgh, in the month of December last; of the arrival at Bahia of 39 of these beings on board the "Accession," two having died during their short passage thither; of the discussions that took place there, whilst the question of how the survivors were to be disposed of was under consideration; and finally, of their shipment on board the Brig "Cerqueira," for Rio de Janeiro, to be delivered over to His Majesty's Consul-General.

Under this supposition, it is unnecessary to enter here into the particulars of what took place with respect to these individuals, up to the time of their arrival at Rio de Janeiro; but, for the sake of immediate reference, a Copy of Mr. Follett's Letter, dated the 26th January last, containing these details, is transmitted herewith.*

The "Cerqueira" arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 5th of February, and on the same evening, an application was made by the Consul-General to the British Commissioners, to ascertain whether they coincided in the opinion of Mr. Follett, that this was a Case coming under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Commission.

These Gentlemen at once laid the matter before their Colleagues, and at the end of three days returned an Answer, containing the Official Despatch of the Board of Mixed Commission, purporting, as was to be expected, that this Case did not come within their competency.

This point being cleared up, a Letter was addressed the next day to M. de Carvalho, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating the arrival of the "Cerqueira," with the Negroes on board, and the events that had led to this unexpected Consignment to His Majesty's Consul-General; the Claim of Ownership already advanced by the Brazilian Merchants, Joze Antonio de Oliveira Silva, and Joze Alexandre Ferreira Brandaõ; and requesting, that the Negroes might be allowed to be landed, whilst the question of how they were to be disposed of was pending.

On the day following, another Letter was dispatched to M. de Carvalho, accompanied by Copies of all such of the Documents received from Bahia, as were requisite for the full understanding of the Case, and by a proposal that the Negroes should be dealt with upon the same principle as those condemned and liberated under sentence of the Mixed Commission. The Term of Seven or Nine Years being proposed as the period of their Servitude, instead of that settled by Treaty.

In this Letter, the fact that these men were found by the "Accession," in possession of actual liberty on the open Sea, at a great distance from Land, was insisted upon as of itself sufficient to justify the Claim, that they should be considered in Brazil as Freemen; and it was explained, that the desire to fit them for a state of Freedom and Industry in this Foreign Country was the sole motive for proposing to hire them out at all. As considerable expences, however, had been already incurred, and more were to be expected, it was suggested, in the proposals themselves, that the Persons hiring the Negroes should pay down a proportionate share of these Expences, besides a certain

* See Enclosure in No. 31.

Sum annually as Wages. And it was intended to propose, that these should be divided equally amongst the Negroes, at the expiration of their servitude.

The necessary Order for the landing of the Negroes, and placing them in the Lazaretto, until it should be decided whether they were to be considered as free, or delivered up to the Persons who claimed them, was immediately issued, and the Note conveying this information further signified, that this Question would be decided upon as soon as the Board of Trade, to whom it had been referred for consideration, should report their opinion.

No communication being received from the Government, during nearly a Month, advantage was taken of an Application from the Consignee of the "Cerqueira," for the payment of the Negroes' passage-money from Bahia, to press for a decision.

On the 11th of March, this anxiously expected Decision was communicated by M. de Carvalho; and it was learnt, not without great surprise, that the Government had resolved to leave the Question to be settled by the common course of Law.

From the tenour of this Note it was evident, that the Emperor himself inclined towards the side of justice and humanity, and that the Report of the Board of Trade had been favourable; but the influence of the Slave-dealers had triumphed, and the Consul-General was left to decide, whether he would venture to face the Law, or whether he would consent to give up these poor Africans to slavery.

The reasons, and the feelings, however, which weighed with the Consul-General, are too obvious to require explanation, and his mind was speedily made up to encounter every effort that might be attempted against him, rather than consent to replunge these individuals into slavery. He felt assured of the protection of His Majesty's Government in the line he resolved to adopt, and fortunately, this resolution has led to the accomplishment of the object he had in view.

During the month that had elapsed, whilst the Decision of the Government was pending, the Slave-merchants, Oliveira and Brandaõ, had not been idle. They have asserted, that they were unwilling instruments in the hands of the Insurance Companies, with whom their Adventure had been Underwritten. Whether this be true, or not, is of little moment. But by sending the Master and Officers of the Brig, by whom the Negroes had been brought from Africa and abandoned at Sea, on board the "Cerqueira," where they were immediately recognized by these poor people, they had obtained what the Law of this Country would consider sufficient proof of their identity. A formal Protest had been entered before the Judge of the Customs, and had been regularly served upon the Consul-General, rendering him liable for all losses and damages that had already arisen, or might hereafter be incurred, in consequence of the refusal to deliver up the Negroes into their possession. And they had even gone the length of trying to commence a Suit against him in the British Conservatorial Court, which was only defeated by some defect of form, or the prudent doubts of the Judge Conservator, respecting his jurisdiction in such a Case.

On the 15th of March, these Slave-merchants called upon the Consul-General, and, with many excuses and apologies, announced their intention of having recourse to proceedings at Law, in conformity with the Decision of the Government.

The Consul-General, in reply, gave them shortly to understand, that he was quite aware of all the steps they had already taken; and that his mind was quite made up to let matters proceed to the last extremity, rather than consent to these individuals being ever again considered as slaves. That they had been found in a state of freedom by a British Ship,—that this British Ship had brought them to Brazil, that they were now in his, the British Consul-General's possession, and that no power on earth should ever compel him to

sign his name, or do an act that could be tortured into a participation with Slave-dealing.

He likewise warned them against any proceedings that might render the matter a question between the two Countries, and recommended to them to communicate to their Government the result of this interview before they had recourse to further proceedings.

This resolute explanation had the desired effect:—After a few more efforts and threats, they gradually relaxed in their pretensions, and before they left the house, made a Note of the terms he was willing to accept. Which terms they agreed to submit for the consideration of the Insurance Companies, promising to communicate with him again after they had held a consultation with these Bodies.

In the week following they addressed to him a Letter, consenting to the freedom of the Negroes, upon condition that they should be apprenticed for 14 years, that their wages should be paid over to them; Messrs. Oliveira and Brandaõ, (as the wages of the Negroes manumitted by the Mixed Commission were to the Government,) they paying all the expenses already incurred, or to be incurred hereafter, with respect to them.

Although this extension of servitude was not very palatable, and the balance of the wages of the Negroes, after payment of expenses, was to be diverted from them to their late Owners:—yet, when the Consul-General reflected upon the manner in which the Government had failed him on the question of Manumission, and that this, the real point of importance, was secured; he inclined to accept the terms offered, rather than run the risk, and be exposed to the inconvenience and expenses of a Suit; which he could scarcely doubt would be decided in favour of his Opponents.

This resolution being come to, the Letter of Messrs. Oliveira and Brandaõ was communicated to M. de Carvalho; to whom it was at the same time intimated, that these propositions would be accepted, provided they should be approved by the Government, and authorized to be carried into effect.—The reply of this Minister signified the expected approbation; and, that orders had been given, according to his, the Consul-General's request, for the delivery of the Negroes, without the payment of duties as "*slaves*."

For these marks of His Imperial Majesty's gracious consideration, a Letter of thanks was most respectfully addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

After a few days of delay, the Negroes were delivered up to Messrs. Oliveira and Brandaõ; and the conditions upon which they were to be hired out being agreed upon and signed, and all the preparations made, the publick auction took place on the 18th of April, at the door of the Custom-House, in the presence of His Majesty's Vice-Consul.

The Masters, previous to the apprentices being delivered into their possession, signed Duplicate Engagements, (one Copy of which is deposited in the Vice-Consul's Office,) binding themselves, with another well-known person as security, to perform all the conditions agreed upon between His Majesty's Consul-General and Messrs. Oliveira and Brandaõ.

In the mean time, a new and delicate question had arisen respecting Salvage. The Agents of Captain Roddam having claimed a remuneration for his services, after the mode of paying the expenses had been settled.

Had these Negroes been considered "free" from the first, there would have been no inclination, on the part of the Consul-General, to listen to this pretension;—at least not for the present; nor until these men should be sufficiently instructed to be able to take part in the question. But as their earnings, during the period of their servitude, were to go into the pockets of their former Owners; and were, therefore, turned wholly to their profit, it seemed just, that the instrument which had procured this advantage, should be considered entitled to some compensation from the persons benefitted.

Messrs. Goring, Risk and Co., the Agents before spoken of, demanded, on behalf of Captain Roddam, one-third of the wages of the Negroes, as a fair remuneration, that being the legal rate of Salvage, according to the Law of this Country. But, as this Case had not come under the cognizance of the Law, and was one entirely *sui generis*, the legal rule was not considered applicable, and the proportion claimed was thought to be too large. At an interview they had with the Consul-General on the subject, these gentlemen, after hearing his reasons, consented to reduce their claim to one-fourth, or 25 per cent. :—and of this they agreed, at his suggestion, to devote one-fifth to form a fund for the benefit of the Negroes, at the end of their term of servitude.

This arrangement being made known to M. Oliveira, was acceded to by him on the part of the persons interested, and thus the transaction was brought to a happy termination.

To conclude, the Negroes have been rescued from death and from slavery. They are fitting for a state of freedom; and when the term of their servitude arrives, they will receive a small sum to enable them to begin the world on their own account.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

List of Documents belonging to the Report of the Case of the Negroes saved from a Wreck by the British Brig "*Accession*."

	1825.
1. Mr. Vice Consul Follett to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain	— 26th January,
2. Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to His Majesty's Commissioners	— 5th February,
3. His Majesty's Commissioners to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain	— 8th "
4. Mr. Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho e Mello	— 9th "
5. Mr. Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho e Mello	— 10th "
6. M. de Carvalho e Mello to Mr. Chamberlain	— 11th "
7. Mr. Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho e Mello	— 9th March,
8. M. de Carvalho e Mello to Mr. Chamberlain	— 11th "
9. Messrs. Oliveira and Brandaõ to Mr. Chamberlain	— 23d "
10. Mr. Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho e Mello	— 24th "
11. M. de Carvalho e Mello to Mr. Chamberlain	— 30th "
12. Mr. Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho e Mello	— 31st "
13. Conditions under which the Negroes were hired out	— 16th April,
14. Messrs. Goring, Risk, and Co. to Mr. Chamberlain	— 14th March,
15. Mr. Chamberlain to Messrs. Goring, Risk, and Co.	— 26th "
16. Messrs. Goring, Risk, and Co. to Mr. Chamberlain	— 9th April,
17. Mr. Goring to Mr. Chamberlain	— 22d June,
18. Mr. Oliveira Silva to Mr. Chamberlain	— 27th "

Sub-Enclosure (1) in No. 43. See Enclosure in No. 31.

Sub-Enclosure (2) in No. 43.

GENTLEMEN,

Rio de Janeiro, February 5, 1825.

I TRANSMIT you, herewith, a Despatch from Mr. Follett, His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bahia, dated the 26th of January last, together with its Enclosures (numbering 1 to 17), respecting 39 African Negroes, taken off the Wreck of a Vessel at Sea, by the English Brig "*Accession*," and by her conveyed to Bahia; whence they have been sent hither by Mr. Follett, and placed at my disposal. Should you, upon perusal of these Papers, consider the Case therein set forth as one coming under your jurisdiction, I have to request you will be pleased to acquaint me therewith; taking the trouble at the same time to state the grounds upon which that opinion may be formed, and to return the papers sent herewith.

I have, &c.

Messrs. Hayne and Cunningham. (Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

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Sub-Enclosure (3) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, February 8, 1825.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 5th instant, on the evening of the same day, together with Mr. Follett's Letter, and its Enclosures, No. 1 to No. 17, respecting 39 African Negroes, taken off the Wreck of a Vessel at Sea, by the English Brig "Accession," and by her conveyed to Bahia, whence they had been sent hither by His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bahia, to be placed at your disposal, in which you also request, should we, upon examination of the Documents enclosed, conceive the Case to come within our jurisdiction, that we would state the grounds on which our opinion is founded, and return you the Documents above-mentioned.

In reply, we beg leave to inform you, that we availed ourselves of the first opportunity of bringing the Case before the Mixed Commission, for whose decision upon it we beg to refer you to the enclosed Minute of this day's meeting, by which you will learn, that it was the unanimous opinion of the Board of Commission, that the Case in question did not come within their jurisdiction, it not being a Prize Case.

We, however, as individuals, feel persuaded, that you will do every thing in your power to mitigate the sufferings of these poor wretches, whose lives have been so providentially spared to them.

We herewith return to you the Documents which you sent us, with the exception of the Affidavit, stating the Case to the Consul at Bahia, which you shall have as soon as a Copy has been taken of it.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY HAYNE.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

Minute of the Mixed Commission.

(Translation.)

IT is not competent to the Commission to take cognizance of the Case, because it is not one of Prize, as is expressed in the Convention of the 28th of July 1817, additional to the Treaty of the 22d of January 1815; and let the Documents be returned. Rio de Janeiro, February 8, 1825.

It is conformable.

HAYNE.

SOUZA.

(Signed)

BRAZ MARTINS COSTA PASSOS.

Sub-Enclosure (4) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, February 9, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the Brazilian Brig "Cerqueira" is arrived in this Port from Bahia, having on board 39 African Negroes, who have been placed at my disposal by His Britannick Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mr. Follett, with the consent of the President of the Government of that Province; and I beg shortly to relate, for your Excellency's information, the circumstances that have led to this very unexpected consignment.

The British Brig "Accession," which sailed from this port of Rio de Janeiro on the 18th of December last, for Hamburgh, fell in with a Wreck on the 26th of that month, in Latitude 20. 55. South, Longitude 34. 30. West, from which she took 41 Negroes, all that were found alive on board, and then proceeded to Bahia, where, (except two, who had died in the interim,) they were landed on the 11th of January, and placed under the charge of the British Vice-Consul.

The President of the Government was at first of opinion that these individuals ought to be considered and treated as slaves, and, as such, liable to payment of duties. But, upon further consideration, this opinion changed, and they were allowed to be landed; and afterwards, with the consent of the President of the Meza da Inspeção, His Excellency granted Passports to enable them to come to Rio de Janeiro at the expence of Mr. Vice-Consul Follett, to whose charge they were delivered; he being further called upon to pay the expences incurred during their stay at Bahia.

Since their arrival here, they have been claimed by the Snres. Joze Antonio d'Oliveira Silva and Joze Alexandre Ferreira Brandaõ as part of a cargo of Negroes belonging to them, shipped at Ambris, on board the Brig "Lisboa," which had been abandoned by the crew off the Island of Trinidad; and yesterday I received an application from Snr. Felipe Ribeiro da Cunha, the Consignee of the Brig "Cerqueira" requesting that they might be landed forthwith from that Vessel.

As it is in every point of view desirable that these Negroes should be allowed to come on shore, and placed under the care of proper persons, whilst the question how they are to be finally disposed of is pending, I request your Excellency will be pleased to issue orders to that effect with as little delay as may be.

In the mean time copies of all the Documents that have been sent to me are preparing for your Excellency's inspection, and shall be laid before you as speedily as possible, accompanied by such propositions, with respect to the disposal of these persons, as I feel it to be my publick duty to bring forward.

For the present, I merely transmit a Copy of the Letter of the Master of the "Accession" to Mr. Vice-Consul Follett, dated the 12th of January, stating where he fell in with the Wreck, and his proceedings thereupon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

His Excellency the Commander Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure (5) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, February 10, 1825.

IN fulfilment of the promise made in my Letter of yesterday, I have the honour to enclose, for your Excellency's information, the Copies of 13 Documents received from Bahia, having relation to the 39 African Negroes of which that Letter speaks, and a Paper, marked A, containing the Propositions which I consider it my duty to make, for the disposal of these unprovided individuals.

From the perusal of the former of these Papers, your Excellency will be put in possession of the whole circumstances of the case, and of the sentiments of those persons in authority at Bahia, under whose cognizance these pitiable human beings came, particularly the change of opinion in their favour of His Excellency the President, upon receiving the second representation of the British Vice-Consul.

The Proposals contained in the Paper A are founded, as your Excellency will perceive, upon the conviction which I entertain, that these Africans are free, and, that they ought not to be considered in any other light.

Unwilling just now to occupy your Excellency beyond what may be absolutely requisite, I pass over for the present, a variety of reasons that might be adduced in support of this my opinion; and content myself with quoting one, as quite sufficient to establish the position I have taken; without, however, giving up the right to have recourse to the others, should it become necessary to do so.

To fix this point we have only to consider "What was the situation of these poor individuals at the time they were found by the Brig "Accession?" They were positively and incontrovertibly free: without Master or controul; subject to the will of no other human being; struggling with death upon the open Sea. They had been left by their late Masters to perish, or to escape in any way they could! They were upon the open Sea, 500 miles from any land, in the possession of that freedom which they had regained through being abandoned by those who had brought them there; and who, then, to save themselves, had left them to the unspeakable state of misery and desolation in which they were found and rescued, by the humane and meritorious Master and Crew of the British Brig "Accession."

At the moment of rescue they were, to all intents and purposes, as free as any living beings upon earth! They owned no Master! They had none! They were struggling to preserve existence, upon a wreck, without provisions or water, and even without the means of attempting an escape. Without even hope! and death must have been their inevitable doom within a few hours, but for this timely interposition of Providence in their favour.

Upwards of 200 of their wretched companions in misery had already sunk under their sufferings, during the few days that they had been abandoned to their fate. And justice, no less than humanity, forbids that these survivors should only have escaped death to be replunged into slavery.

By the will of Providence they had first been made slaves. By the will of Providence they had regained their freedom.

The change in their situation, to be sure, was coupled with the most unenviable of all conditions, "the prospect of certain death;" but this in no wise altered or weakened the fact, that they had been set at liberty to shift for themselves, and that they were free when found upon the wreck by the Master and Crew of the "Accession."

Those sentiments of humanity, which so eminently distinguish His Imperial Majesty and his Government, will unquestionably speak in favour of these unfortunate Africans. It is in the full reliance, that such will be the case, that I have proposed, as stated in the enclosed Paper, marked A, that they shall be treated like other Africans freed under the Treaty of Vienna, and by Decree of the Mixed Commission. The sole motive being to fit them for a state of freedom and honest industry, in this foreign Country, at the end of a certain time; and in the mean while, until that period arrives, to secure to them support and protection.

Recommending this matter to your Excellency's earliest attention, and requesting to be favoured with the decision of the Government so soon as it may have taken place, I beg leave to renew to your Excellency the assurance of high respect, &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. M. de Carvalho e Mello.

(Enclosure A.)—PROPOSALS, &c.

THE 39 Negroes saved from a Wreck by the British Brig "Accession," shall be delivered to the same Magistrate, and treated in the same way, and have the same protection of the Law, as the Negroes captured under the Treaty of Vienna, and condemned by the Mixed Commission. They shall be apprenticed for seven or nine years; the person hiring them to pay down the proportionate part of the expence incurred up to the day of hiring, according to the number hired, and engaging to pay a certain sum, annually, during the period of their respective engagement, as practised in the case of slaves above-mentioned, condemned and liberated under the Mixed Commission.

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1*Sub-Enclosure (6) in No. 43.*

(Translation.)

*Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs,
February 11, 1825.*

Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello, presents his compliments to Mr. Henry Chamberlain, His Britannick Majesty's Consul-General, and, in reply to the two Notes which he addressed to him, under date of the 9th and 10th of the present month, requesting, in the first, that the 39 Negroes arrived from Bahia in the Brig "Cerqueira, who were saved from a wreck by an English ship, may be ordered to be landed; and in the second, claiming the said Negroes as freemen; has to acquaint him, for his information, that the necessary orders have been already issued to the Councillor Acting Judge of the Custom-House, to cause the said Negroes to be landed, letting them be placed in the Lazaretto, where they will be kept until it is decided, whether they ought to be considered as free, or to be delivered to the persons who may present themselves as their legitimate Owners. His Majesty, The Emperor, having ordered the Board of Trade to report with the utmost brevity, on this Question, in order to resolve on what he may judge most proper in this affair.

Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello renews to Mr. Henry Chamberlain the expressions, &c. &c.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

Sub-Enclosure (7) in No. 43.

MONS. LE COMMANDEUR,

Rio de Janeiro, March 9, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to place in the hands of your Excellency the Copy of a Letter received yesterday, from M. Felipe Ribeiro da Cunha. Although I cannot consider myself responsible in any manner for the passage of these poor Africans from Bahia to this Place; this Letter offers a fresh motive for desiring the Decision of the Government with respect to them; it is on this account that I take the liberty of forwarding a Copy of it to your Excellency, begging at the same time that you will accept, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. The Commander Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello.

Sub-Enclosure (8) in No. 43.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, March 11, 1825.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt, as well of the Offices which you addressed to me, under the dates of the 9th and 10th of last February, as of the last, of the 9th of the present year, (month) all of them concerning the 39 African Negroes, who were so benevolently and laudably saved from a Wreck by the Master and Crew of the Brig "Ascension" (Accession).

Having conveyed to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that unfortunate occurrence, the same August Lord felt the most lively grief at the narrative which you gave of the lamentable state in which those Negroes were found; and although His Imperial Majesty, actuated by the philanthropick sentiments which are innate in his heart, earnestly wishes to assent immediately to any claim in favour of these unfortunate persons, and the more so as the report of the consultation, which the Board of Commerce,

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Agriculture, Manufactures and Navigation, have caused to be laid in His Imperial presence with respect to them, appears to him to be founded on humanity; yet, considering that the said Decision may be prejudicial to third persons, who shew themselves to be Proprietors of the wrecked Brig which conveyed these unfortunate beings, having already interposed their claims, and they having the right to be heard and convinced by the legal forms, he has been pleased to resolve, that the parties interested should recur to the ordinary course of Law ("aos meos ordinarios.")

In acquainting you with this Imperial determination, for your due intelligence, I renew, &c. &c.

God preserve you.

(Signed) LUIZ JOZE DE CARVALHO E MELLO.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

Sub-Enclosure (9) in No. 43.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, March 23, 1825.

WE convey to the knowledge of your Excellency, that having written to the Underwriters of the adventure of the Brig "Lisboa," we are authorised by them to agree, that the 39 Negroes saved by the English Brig "Accession" shall be free, on condition that they be hired out by publick auction to serve for 14 years, the produce of their wages being paid over to the parties prejudiced, we paying from the said wages the charges for the subsistence of the said Negroes on board of the "Accession" and in Bahia, their passage to this City in the Brig "Cerqueira," and their maintenance and the medical assistance afforded at this Place up to the day of their being publickly hired, it being understood that these charges shall be paid from the said wages, and according as they may be received, we not being authorised to make any disbursement—all which is only to take place in case His Imperial Majesty shall be pleased to give up any Duties to which they might be liable as Slaves, the which your Excellency will shew in the Imperial presence; which being verified, we would desire that a Memorandum of these Negroes, and of the persons who hire them, should remain in the British Consulate, and that a person authorised by your Excellency should preside with us at the publick hiring, and to take care that these blacks should not be embezzled, and that their freedom should not be frustrated, claiming from the Authorities of the Country all that may be for their benefit, according to the letter and spirit of what we have now said. We wait the answer of your Excellency, by which it is necessary we should be certain if you approve or not this proposal.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

We are, with respect, &c.

(Signed) JOZE ANT^o. D'OLIVEIRA SILVA.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

JOZE ALEX. FERREIRA BRANDAO.

Sub-Enclosure (10) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, March 24, 1825.

Messrs. Joze Antonio d'Oliveira Silva and Joze Alexandre Ferreira Brandaõ, acting for themselves and others, have written to me the enclosed Letter, containing propositions with respect to the 39 Negroes landed at

Bahia, from the British Brig "Accession," whose arrival here formed the subject of the Note I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 10th ultimo.

Being willing, for the sake of settling this Question in a manner likely to be satisfactory to all parties concerned, to agree to the proposals of these Gentlemen, I take the liberty to submit them previously to the inspection of His Imperial Majesty's Government, as a mark of respect, in return for the attention which my former Letter respecting these Africans received, and to request that your Excellency will take the trouble to signify to me, whether I am at liberty to accept the terms proposed, and to carry them into effect with the approbation of His Imperial Majesty's Government.

As the 39 Africans were landed upon the Territory of this Empire from a British Vessel, I conclude that they cannot be liable to pay duties as imported Slaves, but the gracious and most humane assurances your Excellency has been pleased to proclaim, in the name of His Imperial Majesty, leave no doubt that every facility will be given on the part of his Government to favour the freedom of these individuals.

Wherefore, I respectfully request that the necessary orders may be issued for their delivery from the deposit, without payment of duties, in order that they may be apprenticed without delay. And I would further beg the favour of your Excellency, to direct the enclosed (being the original) Letter from the Representatives of the parties interested, to be returned to me at the same time, with the Answer to this Application.

I have the honour, &c

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. the Commander Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Sub-Enclosure (11) in No. 43.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, March 30, 1825.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the Office which you addressed to me, under date of the 25th of the present month, transmitting the Letter which you had received from the Merchants, Joze Antonio d'Oliveira Silva and Joze Ferreira Alexandre Brandaõ, in which they, as well in their own name, as in that of the Underwriters, in the transaction of the shipwrecked Brig "Lisboa," propose the conditions under which they are ready to liberate the 39 Negroes that were saved from the wreck by the English Brig "Accession."

I did not lose a moment in laying the said Office in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, and the same August Lord, having taken the greatest interest in seeing this affair terminated in a satisfactory manner, has ordered me to acquaint you therewith, in order that, knowing His Imperial will in this respect, you may, as you wish, conclude with the said Merchants the proposed Convention; His Imperial Majesty having also been pleased to order the necessary directions to be issued to the Minister and Secretary of State of Finance, so that in the Custom-House no Duties shall be levied on the entry of these Negroes, annulling whatever Bonds may have been given.

Having the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you this Imperial determination, I return you the original Letter of the said Merchants, and renew, &c. &c. God preserve you.

(Signed) LUIZ JOZE DE CARVALHO E MELLO.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

Sub-Enclosure (12) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, March 31, 1825.

I LOSE not a moment in acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's Note, dated the 30th instant, acquainting me that His Majesty The Emperor had been graciously pleased to signify his high approbation of the conditions proposed for the liberation and disposal of the Negroes saved from the wreck of the Brig "Lisboa" by the British Brig "Accession," and had been likewise pleased to order that no duties should be levied in the Custom-House upon the said Negroes.

Deeply penetrated with these marks of His Imperial Majesty's gracious condescension, and of the interest His Majesty, with such true humanity, takes in the lot of these individuals, so unexpectedly snatched from the very jaws of death, I entreat your Excellency to do me the favour to lay at His Majesty's feet the expression of my most humble and most respectful thankfulness for the attention His Majesty has vouchsafed to shew to my representations, and for the authority to act in these men's behalf, conveyed in His August approbation of the propositions contained in the Letter that has been submitted to your Excellency.

I beg leave at the same time to renew, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. the Commander Luiz Joze de Carvalho e Mello.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Sub-Enclosure (13) in No. 43.

(Translation.)

CONDITIONS under which the 39 Negroes saved from the Wreck of the Brig "Lisboa" by the English Brig "Accession" will be hired out at the Custom-House door, on Monday the 18th day of April 1825:

1. The labour of these Negroes will be let for the term of 14 years, to the highest bidder, for the said servitude, in the manner undermentioned.

2. The Hirers must be persons established, and of property, known to the parties concerned, or they must give, for their satisfaction, a Security, who will become wholly responsible for the Hirer.

3. The Hirers, as well as the Securities, must sign a bond, binding themselves to support, keep, clothe, instruct in Religion, and teach some trade or work to these blacks, as is prescribed in the 5th Article of the Alvarà of the 26th of January 1818 in favour of the Negroes liberated under Sentence of the Mixed Commission.

4. In order to be able to recognize at all times the identity of these Negroes, they shall retain, as a surname, (jointly with the Christian name, which is left to the will of the Hirer), the name they had in their own Country. Both names will be stated in the Bond.

5. One year's wages must be paid in advance; and should these not amount to Rs. 25\$600, this sum must be paid; the difference will be deducted from the second year's wages, which, as well as the wages of the following years, are also to be paid in advance. The sum thus to be received, at sight, is for the payment of the disbursements already made with these said blacks.

6. The Hirer will not have any right, in any case, to recover what he may have advanced.

7. In case of the decease of the Hirer, the agreement terminates, and his heirs can only continue to profit of the services of these apprentices, by an agreement with the parties concerned, or with some person authorized, as hereafter mentioned, and with the knowledge and approbation of His Britannick Majesty's Consul General.

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8. On the death of any one of these Negroes, the agreement (with respect to him) ends: Documents, however, must be presented by the Hirers in proof of death, which are to remain in the British Consulate.

9. On non-payment of a year in advance, the agreement will be annulled, and the black will return into the hands of the parties concerned, to be let out, in the presence of the Consul General, for the time wanting to complete the said 14 years.

10. At the end of 14 years, the Hirers will be obliged to present the blacks to the parties concerned, and to the British Consulate, that they, the blacks, may receive a legal Document, shewing that they are in full exercise of their liberty.

11. In the absence of the parties concerned, the Hirers will bind themselves to recognize, as an authorized person, and as the representative of the said parties, the person who may be named by the Insurance Companies of this Capital, "Tranquillidade," "Permanente," e "Restauradora."

12. The Hirers will sign these Conditions, to which there will be a reference in the Agreements, that in conformity herewith are to be entered in two books, one of which books will remain in the hands of the parties concerned, and the other in the British Consulate.

13. A list of the names of the blacks, and of the persons who hire them, will remain in the English Consul, and His Britannick Majesty's Consul General will act in concert with the parties concerned, to prevent evasion of the Agreements; and he will represent to the Government of His Imperial Majesty every thing that he may judge necessary to prevent the frustration of the liberty given to these blacks, and the Hirers bind themselves to recognize the Consul General as legally authorized to make such claims.

(Signed) JOZE ANT^o. D'OLIVEIRA SA.

Rio de Janeiro, April 16, 1825.

JOZE ALEX. FERRA BRANDAO.

Sub-Enclosure (14) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, March 14, 1825.

THE question regarding the fate of the 39 Negroes saved from a Wreck at Sea by Captain Roddam, of the Brig "Accession," bound hence to Hambro', being yet protracted: as his Agents and Consignees when in this Port, we take the liberty of submitting to your perusal the enclosed Copies of Documents remitted to us by Messrs. Moir and Co. Bahia,* and respectfully beg, that you will order the amount of Captain Roddam's charge of the Negroes' maintenance to be paid, being an expence actually incurred, and which we are the more solicitous about, having orders to pay the same to a third party. Captain Roddam directs us to make application for a remuneration for what he has done; we shall feel obliged by your saying to whom we ought to apply for this remuneration, and are, &c.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

(Signed) GORING, RISK, & Co.

* See Sub-Enclosure (14) in No. 31.

Sub-Enclosure (15) in No. 43.

GENTLEMEN,

Rio de Janeiro, March 26, 1825.

IN reply to your Letter of the 14th instant, requesting payment of the expences incurred for the maintenance of 39 Negroes saved from a Wreck by Captain Roddam, of the Brig "Accession," and signifying your wish to be informed to whom you ought to apply for the remuneration which Captain

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Roddam expects for what he has done; I beg to acquaint you, with respect to the first point, that it seems likely there will speedily take place a definitive arrangement, by which funds will be procured for paying the several expences incurred in the salvation of these Negroes, when the claims of Captain Roddam will be duly contemplated; and, with respect to the second point, meritorious as Captain Roddam's conduct has been, and deserving, as he is, of remuneration, I do not know where you ought to apply to procure it for him, unless indeed it were looked for from the wages of the Negroes themselves, after the expences have been paid, since it is clear, that, but for his efforts and humanity they would not now be in existence to earn them.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Goring, Risk and Co.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sub-Enclosure (16) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, April 9, 1825.

WE take the liberty to submit to your consideration, a Copy of a Correspondence, relative to the Negroes saved by the "Accession," which arose from a verbal communication with one of the parties, who objected to our being present at any meeting on the subject of the final arrangement, but requested our giving, in writing, our estimate of the remuneration we thought Captain Roddam entitled to: this we have stated, and hope you may not judge the same unreasonable, on consideration of the value of his exertions in the cause of humanity.

It will afford us much pleasure to receive your approbation hereof at your earliest convenience, and are, &c.

H. Chamberlain, Esq.

(Signed)

GORING, RISK, & Co.

SIR,

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 7, 1825.

THE Letter which I received from Signor Oliveira, in reply to that I addressed to him, relative to the recompence due to Captain Roddam, of the Brig "Accession," for saving the 39 blacks from the Wreck of the Brig "Lisboa," conveys, in general terms, that this recompence will not be forgotten. I, however, as the Attorney of the Captain, ought to know, now that the affair is settled, what this recompence is, and I think it ought not to be less than a third of what the wages may produce, when the expences are paid, a claim to which he would have a right, had they been Slaves. Now, however, that they are free, and that the parties interested, notwithstanding, gain a profit by them, the preservers ought to share in the same.

I beg the favour of a reply, and am, &c. &c.

Senor J. A. d'Oliveira Silva.

(Signed)

A. T. GORING.

SIR,

(Translation.)

Rio Janeiro, April 7, 1825.

IN reply to your Letter, in which you claim, on the part of Captain Roddam, a third part of the product of the wages, deducting the expences of the 39 Negroes saved by the Brig "Accession," which he commanded; we are to inform you, that, having spoken with Mr. Consul-General, he told us by Letter, that the settlement of the Salvage was to be made with his approba-

tion; we therefore wish you would address to him a Copy of your Letter to us, and get him to state, whether he approves or not your Claim, in order that we may thereupon give an Answer in agreement with the Underwriters.

And we are, &c.

(Signed) JOZE ANT^o. D'OLIVR^a. SILVA.
Mr. A. T. Goring. JOZE ALEXANDRE FER^a. BRANDAO.

Sub-Enclosure (17) in No. 43.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, June 22, 1825.

AGREEABLY to the conclusion we came to, when I had the pleasure to wait upon you, on the subject of a recompence for Captain Roddam and crew of the "Accession," for their exertions in saving 39 Negroes from the Wreck of the Brig "Lisboa," I beg leave to state, that, on behalf of Captain Roddam, I am perfectly willing to the remuneration of 25 per Cent. on the proceeds of the Negroes' wages, as you suggested, reserving one-fifth of the same as a fund for their benefit, when the period of their servitude expires; and hope such arrangement will meet the views of the parties concerned.

I am, &c.

H. Chamberlain, Esq. (Signed) ANTHONY T. GORING.

Sub-Enclosure (18) in No. 43. (Translation.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, June 27, 1825.

IN reply to the Letter dated the 23d instant, with which your Excellency honoured me, I have to reply, that I am authorized to accede to the requisition made on the part of Captain Roddam of the Brig "Accession," for saving the 39 Negroes from the Wreck of the Brig "Lisboa," of 25 per Cent. on the wages of the said Negroes, deducting all expences incurred, either on them or by this claim, and to be paid in the same manner as they may be received, without any disbursement being made on the part of the persons prejudiced.

This resolve being, as I judge, agreeable to your Excellency, I profit, &c.

(Signed) JOZE ANTONIO D'OLIV^{ra}. S^a.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

No. 44.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received Nov. 3.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, August 8, 1825.

IN furtherance of your directions, I have this day communicated to His Majesty's Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, your desire that the Masters of British Vessels may be warned not to take on board slaves as passengers, or as attendants on passengers, unless in cases of absolute distress at Sea.

A Public Notice to the same effect has been already affixed in the Vice-Consular Office in this City.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 45.

Mr. Consul General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received November 3.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1825.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of this Series, of the 15th of June last, accompanied by a Copy of the Papers, marked, A and B, relative to the Slave-trade, which have been presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Majesty's Command, in the course of the late Session.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 46.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

SIR,

Foreign Office, November 12, 1825.

YOUR Despatches of the Slave-trade Series of this year, to the 10th of August, have been duly received.

I have to express to you the approbation of His Majesty's Government, of the discretion and humanity which have marked your conduct, in the case of the Negroes which were saved by the Brig "Accession," from on board of a Wreck at Sea.

I am, &c.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

No. 47.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received November 24.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, September 23, 1825.

HAVING collected the principal facts of all the Cases I could ascertain of Brazilian Slave-vessels, found trading within the prohibited districts, North of the Line, that had cleared out for the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, and for Molembo, with leave to touch at those Islands, and in the Camaroon River; I proceeded to execute the Instructions contained in your Despatch of the 15th of June of the present Year. And, drawing out an urgent representation, framed upon those Cases, presented it to the Minister on the 10th instant.

As he had not made any Communication in answer to the Letter I wrote on the same subject last year, beyond acknowledging its receipt, and stating that it would be sent to the President of Bahia to be reported upon previous to any decision being come to by this Government on the subject, I thought it well to advert to this silence, and to express the deep regret of His Majesty's Government at the long period that had been suffered to elapse since that Representation was made, without any further notice being taken of it.

I have this day received an answer from M. de Carvalho, stating that the Report directed to be made by the President of Bahia, had not yet reached the Government, wherefore, the Instructions sent on the 27th of October of last Year had been renewed, and, promising, that as soon as the Report should be received, The Emperor's decision on the subject shall be sent to me.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.
 &c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 47.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to M. de Carvalho e Mello.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, September 10, 1825.

I HAD the honour, on the 20th of October of last Year, to address your Excellency upon the mischievous effects resulting from the practice of granting permission to Slave-vessels to touch at the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, on their passage from this Country to Molembo, and other Ports on the Coast of Africa, South of the Line; and to solicit, in the name of my Government, that the form of the Passport, from which these evils spring, might be altered.

To this your Excellency replied, on the 29th of the same month, that my Note had been transmitted to the President of Bahia, in order that his Report thereon might be laid before The Emperor, since when, nothing further has been communicated to me. Having waited patiently during this period, without receiving any answer, it will not create surprize if I put an end to so long a silence, by requesting to know whether the Government has received the Report, and has come to a decision upon my Representation. The necessity for some measure that shall prevent the continuation of the frauds complained of having become more than ever requisite.

The accompanying Document (A) which I place in your Excellency's hands by Order of His Majesty's Government, contains the names and particulars of no less than 10 Brazilian Vessels found, at different periods, in Ports upon the Coast, within the prohibited Districts, North of the Line; many of them with cargoes of slaves on board, and all having sailed originally from Bahia. Two for the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, and the other eight, ostensibly for Molembo, with permission to touch and trade at those Islands, and at the River of Camaroons. The number of Cases of the same kind which are thus found to occur, refute the pretexts continually alleged, of the particular Cases of distress, and prove to a moral certainty, that such pretexts in these Cases are false and fraudulent; and that the purpose for which Slave-vessels touch and remain at these Ports, North of the Line, is not to refit and refresh from distress, but to take slaves from these Parts of the prohibited District.

Can it be believed, for example, that the "*Cerqueira*," after being only 22 days at Sea, should be in want of provisions, or that the pretext under which she remained at Onim 44 days is the true one! and is there any material difference between her Case and that of the "*Minerva*" and the "*Creola*?"

It seems, moreover, very extraordinary, and, therefore, calling for remark, that neither of these Vessels were to return direct to the Port in Brazil, whence they had originally sailed!

The "*Estrella*," with permission to touch and trade at St. Thomas and Prince on her way to Molembo, did not even take the trouble to go near either of these Islands, but, as appeared upon her log, boldly steered a direct course for the Gold Coast, whence she proceeded to Onim, and was captured shortly after leaving that Port with a full cargo of slaves on board. The "*Santo Antonio de Lisboa*" having cleared out for Molembo, with permission to touch at the same Islands, steered, in like manner, a direct course for the Bight of Benin, remained at Porto Novo five months, took in a cargo of slaves there, and was captured with them on board just after she had put to Sea.

The "*Commerçiante*," with a like permission to touch and trade at St. Thomas, Prince, and the River of Camaroons, on her way to the same Port of Molembo, made Cape Palmas, in five degrees North Latitude, on the 36th day after she sailed from Bahia; and entered the Camaroon River eight days afterwards. She remained there during a period of seven weeks, and was then captured by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship "*Driver*." Can it be credited that either of these Vessels ever had the intention of going to Molembo?

Could they have any other object in obtaining permission to touch and trade at the Islands of Prince and St. Thomas, and in the Camaroons, than that of having a ready excuse for being found in Latitudes North of the Line?

In fact, each individual Case of those enumerated in the accompanying List, offers but too clear evidence of the intention with which the permission was obtained. And the whole, taken together, presents a mass of proof, irresistibly demonstrating, that the evasion of the Engagements and Laws of their Country, is the real motive for following so circuitous, so unnecessary, and (for all other but fraudulent purposes) so disadvantageous a course as this, on a voyage from Bahia to Molembo. The bare inspection of the Map is sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced person, that such a course can only be taken with sinister views. The winds and currents are known to be entirely adverse to a voyage down the Coast *from* these Islands *to* Ports South of the Line.

The very Log-books and Protests of some of the Masters of these Vessels, record, as the best, and in some cases the sole excuse, for being found in Ports North of the Line, that the winds and the currents had forced them there in spite of all their efforts to get to the Southward.

Is it conceivable then, that a Vessel from Bahia, really and *bond fide* bound to Molembo, should seek to encounter these obstacles: that she should by choice touch at these Islands, with the fore knowledge, the positive certainty, that her voyage must thereby be rendered tedious, and may be wholly frustrated?

Common sense revolts against such a belief. There can be but one motive for taking this course, and for obtaining these permissions; consequently the expediency of putting an entire stop to their being issued cannot be questioned. My Government, however deeply it regrets the delay that has taken place in the decision of the Brazilian Government upon the representation made last Year, does justice to their benevolent sentiments, and trusts with confidence to their recorded intentions.

It counts upon their taking effectual and immediate measures to prevent the fraud from being continued with impunity, and that Orders will be issued to the respective Authorities, not to allow the permission, from which these evils originate, to be inserted in any Passports hereafter granted to Slave-vessels bound to Places South of the Line, where this unhappy trade is still allowed to be carried on.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. the Commander Luiz Jose de Carvalho e Mello.

First Enclosure (A) in No. 47.

LIST of Vessels found trading in Ports on the Coast of Africa, North of the Line, with Passports permitting them to touch at St. Thomas, Prince, &c.

1. The "*Ninfa do Mar*," sailed from Bahia on the 14th August 1821, for the Islands of St. Thomas, and Prince,—was captured, on the 6th April 1822, off Whydah, by His Majesty's Ship "*Iphigenia*."
2. The "*Defensora da Patria*," sailed from Bahia on the 21st of August 1821, for St. Thomas, and cleared from thence on the 4th of February 1822, for Cabinda, but was taken on the 28th of April following at Old Calabar, with 100 Slaves on board.
3. The "*Esperança Felix*," sailed from Bahia sometime in 1821, with a Passport for Molembo, and leave to touch at St. Thomas and Prince, and was captured at Onim on the 7th April 1822, with 187 Slaves on board.
4. The "*Estrella*" sailed from Bahia in March 1822, for Molembo with leave to touch at St. Thomas and Prince—she went straight to the Gold Coast, and thence to Onim, where she took in a cargo of Negroes, and was captured after leaving that Port, and condemned at Sierra Leone.
5. The "*Santo Antonio de Lisboa*" sailed from Bahia on the 13th May

1822, for Molembo, with leave to touch at St. Thomas and Prince, she arrived in June at *Porto Novo*, in the Bight of Benin, where she remained five months, was boarded by several British Men of War during that period, and was finally captured in 6. 20. North, with a cargo of 336 Slaves on board.

6. The "*Commerciante*" sailed from Bahia on the 10th of June 1822, with a Passport for Molembo, and leave to touch and trade at Camaroons, Prince and St. Thomas. She came in sight of Cape Palmas on the 16th July, (36 days after she left Bahia), and entered the River Camaroons eight days afterwards, where she remained till the 7th of September, when she was captured by the Boats of His Majesty's Ship "*Driver*."

7. The "*Conceição*," sailed from Bahia on the 1st August 1822, bound to Molembo, with leave to touch and trade at the Islands of Prince and St. Thomas, and the Camaroons; she took in a cargo of 207 Negroes in the Camaroons, and was captured on the 13th November, off St. Thomas, by His Majesty's Ship "*Bann*."

8. The "*Creola*," sailed from Bahia for Molembo on the 29th October 1823, with leave to touch at St. Thomas and Prince Islands. She was detained at Lagos (Onim), on the 30th January 1824.

9. The "*Cerqueira*" sailed from Bahia for Molembo on the 8th November 1823, with leave to touch at St. Thomas and Prince, and on the 17th December arrived at Onim, under the pretext of being in want of provisions—which want was discovered after she had been *only 22 days at Sea!* She remained at Onim 44 days,—and was at length detained and sent to Sierra Leone, where, having no Negroes on board, she was liberated.

10. The "*Minerva*" sailed from Bahia on the 14th November 1823, bound to Molembo, with leave to touch at Prince and St. Thomas,—was detained at Lagos (Onim), Latitude 6. 36. 20. North, Longitude 3. 46. East, on 30th January 1824: was to return to Rio de Janeiro, *via*, Bahia and Pernambuco.

Second Enclosure in No. 47.

(Translation.)

M. de Carvalho e Mello to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

*Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs,
September 22, 1825.*

LUIZ JOZE DE CARVALHO E MELLO presents his compliments to Mr. Henry Chamberlain, His Britannick Majesty's Consul-General, and acknowledging the receipt of his Note of the 10th instant, renewing his representation against the practice followed of granting to Vessels employed in the licit Slave-trade, permission to touch at the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, alleging that they profit of that opportunity to load slaves in the prohibited Ports, North of the Line; has to communicate, in reply, that the Report on this subject, required from the President of Bahia, on the 27th of October last Year, not having arrived, fresh orders have been issued under this date to the said President to transmit this Report, and that, so soon as it arrives, he will hasten to communicate to Mr. Consul-General His Imperial Majesty's resolution on this matter.

L. J. de Carvalho e Mello renews, &c. &c.

H. Chamberlain, Esq.

No. 48.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received December 19.)

(Extract.)

Bahia, October 17, 1825.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 17th of September last, I have the honour to enclose Copies of the Documents, which I obtained from the In-

tendente da Marinha, respecting the admeasurement of the Brig "*Henriquetta*."

1. Portaria, dated Rio de Janeiro, 12th of August 1824.
2. The Ex-President's Letter to the Intendente da Marinha, dated Bahia, 14th of September 1824.
3. "Requerimento" of Joze Cerqueira Lima to the Ex-President, marked A. The Ex-President's "Despacho," dated Bahia, 23d of October 1824, marked B. The Intendente da Marinha's Report, dated Bahia, 23d of October, 1824, marked C. The Ex-President's "Despacho," dated Bahia, 29th of October 1824, marked D. The Intendente da Marinha's "Despacho," dated Bahia, 29th of October 1824, marked E.

I also enclose Translations of these Documents made by a Sworn Interpreter.

I have not yet received any Official Answer to my Letter to the President of the 16th ultimo on this subject, although I have been verbally led to expect a satisfactory one, and I believe the subject is under investigation.

I shall forward a Duplicate of this Despatch open (together with the Documents) under cover to His Majesty's Consul-General.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. PENNELL.

Portaria.

First Enclosure in No. 48.

(Translation.)

AN Information was presented to His Imperial Majesty, bearing date the 16th of last May, transmitted by the President of the Province of Bahia, relating to a representation made by His Britannick Majesty's Consul-General at this Court, against the practice carried on (he says) by the Owners of Vessels employed in the lawful commerce of slaves; making their admeasurement amount to a greater number of tons, so as to be authorized to carry on board a greater number of slaves, a practice which he (the Consul-General) exemplified in the Case of the Smack "*Nova Sorte*," belonging to that Place; and though it be understood, by the informations and opinions that have been received and consulted in this Case, viz. that the Vessels have been admeasured according to the method established by the respective Laws, and that the confusion arises from the custom of giving the same name to two different operations; first, the admeasurement for the cargo as to gravity and weight, which is the generally adopted method throughout the World; secondly, the admeasurement for the carrying of slaves, which has different dimensions and particular rules; yet His Imperial Majesty, being desirous to avoid every and whatever abuse in this respect that may be practised by some of the Owners of the said Vessels, who, prompted by avarice, would sacrifice to a vile profit the lives of those unhappy creatures, heaping them up disproportionately on board the Vessels that transport them, ordains, through the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs, that the aforesaid President shall issue the most decisive orders to those Authorities of the Province aforesaid, whom this branch of the service may concern, that they may adopt unalterably, in the admeasurement of Vessels employed in the Slave-trade, a certain, fixed, and regular method of measuring them by tons, which may provide against the inconveniences stated in the aforesaid representation of the British Consul, and that the humane views, so much recommended by a liberal policy, and which moreover so becomes the credit of the Authorities, who ought to observe the stipulations of the Treaties and Conventions against frauds in the lawful commerce of Slaves, may be thoroughly fulfilled.

Given at the Palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th of August 1824.

(Signed) LUIZ JOZE DE CARVALHO E MELLO.

Second Enclosure in No. 48.

(Translation.)

The President of Bahia to the Intendente da Marinha.

SIR,

Palace of the Government of Bahia, Sept. 14, 1824.

I TRANSMIT to you a Copy of the Portaria, dated the 12th of last August, in which His Imperial Majesty ordains, through the medium of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that in the admeasurements of the Vessels employed in the lawful commerce of Slaves, there shall be adopted, in this Province, an unalterably fixed, certain, and regular method of measuring them, according to the admeasurement for cargoes as to gravity and weight, which is general in all Nations, in order that you will cause the determinations mentioned in the aforesaid Portaria to be put in practice, as lays in your power.

The same Notice is sent to the "Meza da Inspeção," in order to proceed uniformly in these operations.

May God preserve you.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO VICENTE VIANNA, P.

The Intendente da Marinha.

Third Enclosure in No. 48.

(Translation.)

Requerimento of Joze Cerqueira Lima to the Ex-President.

A.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

JOSEPH CERQUEIRA LIMA, Owner of the Brig "Henriqueta," now laden, and bound for Molembo, on a lawful commerce of Slaves, states, that the said Vessel, being admeasured for this voyage in the month of September last, according to the Alvará, with the force of a Law, dated the 24th of November 1813, which was ratified and ordained to be fulfilled by the Convention between His Most Faithful Majesty and The King of Great Britain, bearing date the 28th of July 1817, it appears that the Chefe de Divisão Graduado, Intendente da Marinha, having received from your Excellency a Portaria issued by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, dated the 12th of August this present Year, in which it was ordained to provide against the abuses introduced in the admeasurements of Vessels, gave orders that a new method of ascertaining the tonnage should be put in practice, differing from the method established in the above-mentioned Alvará, with the force of a Law, which orders two tons to be reckoned for five Slaves, without any distinction between the upper and lower decks, adopting a different admeasurement formerly practised in this Province, viz. four tons for every seven Slaves in the lower deck, a method which cannot be followed, as it is contrary both to Law and Treaty, and the consequence moreover being the very considerable damages the said Joseph Cerqueira Lima has to suffer, he having caused the aforesaid Vessel to be laden, her tonnage being reckoned as the Law directs. And as this said Law cannot be altered but by an express repeal in the form of the Book of Laws (Ordinação), Book 2, Title 44; and as it is even offensive to the Law of Nations, the Convention with His Britannick Majesty being still in force in the Empire of the Brazils;

For these reasons, the said Joseph Cerqueira Lima begs your Excellency will be pleased to issue orders to the Chefe de Divisão Graduado, Intendente da Marinha, that he may put in practice the directions of the Law, which is expressly quoted in the Convention; the method of reckoning two tons to five Slaves is even declared in the formule of the Passports for the Vessels employed in the Slave-trade, since the Portaria of the 12th of last August does

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not order the Law or the Convention to be altered, and only recommends the avoidance of abuses, so that the aforesaid admeasurement for tonnage of two tons for five Slaves remains still in force, as the Petitioner pretends it should.

E. R. M.

B.

That Snr. Chefe de Divisão, Intendente da Marinha, give his information.
Palace of the Government of Bahia, October 23, 1824.

VIANNA, P.

C.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

The Petitioner's Brig was admeasured by this Intendencia, according to the last Orders from His Imperial Majesty, communicated by a Portaria from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Copy of which your Excellency sent me, but of which I cannot state the date, the Intendencia, where it now is, being shut. This Brig, however, was authorised by that admeasurement to carry 490 Slaves, as far as I can recollect,—a number which still appears to me excessive for so small a Vessel, notwithstanding the said number having amounted before to 600.

TRISTAO PIO DOS SANTOS.

Intendencia da Marinha, at Bahia, October 23, 1824.

D.

To be sent to Snr. Chefe de Divisão, Intendente da Marinha, to cause the admeasurement for tonnage to subsist according to the Alvarà of the 24th of November 1813, since it has not been repealed by any other subsequent Law.
Bahia, October 29, 1824.

VIANNA, P.

E.

That the Despatch of His Excellency the President of the Province be obeyed and fulfilled.

Bahia, October 29, 1824.

PIO DOS SANTOS.

No. 49.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received December 19.)

(Extract.)

Bahia, October 18, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 22d ult., the Smack "*Caridade*" arrived here with a cargo of slaves from Molembo. On the 24th I was informed that she had brought 303 slaves, although the Royal Passport allowed only 220, and also that, although the Master had reported only one death, and the rest healthy, yet that 4, were seen on board by an intelligent and impartial witness, almost in the agonies of death, with an infectious disease, and that a strong belief remained on his mind that the mortality had been greater than the Master had reported.

I prepared an immediate representation to the President on the subject, and I have now the honour to enclose Copy thereof. I have not hitherto received any reply.

I shall forward Duplicate of this Despatch under cover to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain, together with that of yesterday's date, with a view to the object therein stated.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. PENNELL.

Enclosure in No. 49.

Mr. Consul Pennell to the President of the Province of Bahia.

SIR,

Bahia, October 6, 1825.

I BEG leave to acquaint your Excellency with the circumstance of the Smack *Caridade's* arrival from Molembo, with 303 slaves, being announced in the "Diario" of the 26th September: this number is in violation of the Treaty.

I find, on enquiry, at the Arsenal, that the "Caridade" measures 88½ tons, which would allow her to carry only 220 slaves; but, as this admeasurement is founded on the abuse complained of in my Despatch of the 16th ultimo, and reprobated by the Portaria of the 12th of August 1824, it must be presumed that she has not a *bond fide* right to carry within a considerable number of even 220.

I believe there are other circumstances with regard to this Vessel deserving of enquiry.

In bringing these facts under your Excellency's consideration, I am persuaded my conduct will be approved of by both our Governments, which will be more than a sufficient recompence for any partial odium which it may excite elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. PENNELL.

His Excellency João Severiano Maciel da Costa.

No. 50.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received December 28.)

SIR,

Bahia, November 5, 1825.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 18th of October, I have the honour to enclose, Copy of my Letter to the President of this Province, of the 3d instant, also his Reply of the 4th, and a Translation thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. PENNELL.

First Enclosure in No. 50.

Mr. Consul Pennell to the President of the Province of Bahia.

SIR,

Bahia, November 3, 1825.

I BEG leave to remind your Excellency that I am without any reply to the Letters which I had the honour to address to you on the 10th and 16th of September, and 6th of October last. I am particularly desirous to communicate to His Majesty's Government the decision which your Excellency may make on two of them, namely, that of the 16th of September, respecting the non-execution of the Portaria of the 12th of August 1824, as regards the admeasurement of Vessels employed in the Slave-trade, and that of the 6th of October, respecting the violation of the Treaty in the instance of the Smack "Caridade:" a decision to which I am persuaded great interest will be attached.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PENNELL.

His Excellency João Severiano Maciel da Costa.

Second Enclosure in No. 50.

(Translation.)

The President of the Province of Bahia to Mr. Consul Pennell.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,

*Palace of the Government of Bahia,
November 4, 1825.*

I HAVE received your Letter of yesterday, representing the importance of a speedy Reply to your Letters of the 10th and 16th of September, and 6th of October, which had been delivered to me.

It being necessary to discover the truth, the knowledge of which depends not only on information from the Board of Inspection, but also on other individual informations, I have not been able to satisfy your representation.

I can, however, assert, that although it did not appear to me coherent to occupy your attention with vague replies, yet I shall, in the shortest time possible, accomplish what you represent.

On this occasion I renew, &c.

(Signed)

VISCONDE DE QUELUZ.

The Consul of His Britannick Majesty.

No. 51.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received December 28.)

SIR,

Bahia, November 5, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 24th of July last (marked Slave Trade), containing the Report of The King's Advocate, with regard to the legality of the employment of British Shipping, as described in my Letters of the 1st and 15th of April.

The impression under which I gave my opinion to the Master of a British Vessel, as to the Law, was, that the Charter then contemplated was illegal, if he *knew* that the cargo was destined for the traffick in slaves; but it was assumed, that such knowledge, if denied, could not be legally proved.

The English Vessel which sailed for Africa, North of the Line, was the Brig "George and James" of London, William Ramsay, Master, burthen 94 tons, Owner Mathew Forster, loaded with tobacco, sailed in March last, with a crew of nine persons. Subsequent to the date of my Despatch of the 15th of April, Andrew Smith, Master of the English Brig "Grecian," consulted me on a similar Charter, which I discouraged, and which he rejected. No English Vessel has since sailed on this voyage, nor do I think any will in future, under the same circumstances, particularly as your Despatch will enable me to oppose it with additional authority. It has, however, been observed, that no Charter to Africa from hence (unless to a British Settlement) can be made, that is not subject to great suspicion as to its illegal objects, and, that, in point of fact, if such suspicion be a legal objection, it is tantamount to a prohibition of trade to English Vessels, from this Province to Africa.

The Charters which were thus refused, appear to have been taken by American Vessels, of which the three following have since sailed for Africa:—the Brig "Fenelon," of 115 tons; the Brig "William," of 200 tons; and the Schooner "La Fayette," of 75 tons.

The above-named English Brig "George and James" was chartered by the Owner of the Smack "*Caridade*," whose cargo of slaves forms the subject of my Letter of the 18th October. It is probable, highly probable, that the cargo of the "George and James" was appropriated to the purchase of the cargo of the "*Caridade*."

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. PENNELL.

*The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.*

BRAZIL.

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No. 52.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning—(Received December 31.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, October 10, 1825.

ON the 23d ult. I had the honour to transmit a Copy of the Representation, and its Enclosure, which, in obedience to your Instructions, I addressed to this Government, upon the subject of licensing Slave-vessels to touch at the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, and in the Camaroons, North of the Line.

A few days ago I received from Snr. Francisco Villela Barboza, M. de Carvalho's Successor in Office, an Answer to that Representation, enclosing a Copy of the Report of the President of Bahia upon my former Application, on the same subject, of the 20th October of last Year. Copies of both these Documents, accompanied by Translations, will be found enclosed.

M. Villela sets out with stating, as you will perceive, Sir, that the Report from Bahia, dated the 6th of last month, includes as well the Representation made here on the 10th (four days afterwards), as the preceding Application of the 20th October 1824, and, upon reference to the Report itself, you will observe, that the President thought it convenient to consult, not only the Meza d'Inspeção, (the Board of Trade), but some Merchants, upon the Question of whether it is right or wrong to cease giving the objectionable Licences. Who these Merchants are, does not appear, but they may be some of the identical individuals most interested in the continuation of the very abuse we are endeavouring to put down. None of the Papers referred to in the Report have been sent to me.

The tenour of M. Villela's Reply places it, however, beyond doubt, that there is no intention to accede to the request for the suspension of the Licences. Wherefore, there is now no remedy but to use the means we possess for checking the improper use made of them: and, as the Minister repeats the President's recommendation, to resort to the existing Treaties and Conventions for those means, they cannot object to our following their advice.

The Second Article of the Additional Convention, signed at London, the 28th July 1817, restricts the Slave-trade to Places "within the Territories of the Crown of Portugal from 5° 12' South Latitude to 18° South Latitude," and the Passport for Slave-vessels destined for the lawful traffick, (whose form is part of the Convention), makes it obligatory on the Master and Owner of Slave-vessels "to enter solely such Ports on the Coast of Africa where the Slave-trade is permitted."

The detention of Brazilian Slave-vessels, when found upon the Coast anywhere to the Northward, would be fully borne out by these stipulations.

The claim to the right of giving Licences to Slave-vessels to go to any Ports or Places but those where the trade is permitted, could not be successfully maintained in the face of the words of the Passport.

I have the honour, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

First Enclosure in No. 52.

(Translation.)

M. Francisco Villela Barboza to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, October 5, 1825.

HAVING, as you have been already informed, ordered the Government of the Province of Bahia to report upon the representations you made in your Offices of the 20th of October of last Year, and the 10th of September of

U

the present Year, against the practice followed in granting Licences to the Ships employed in the licit Slave-trade, to touch at the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, because the Masters of the Vessels profit thereby to trade in the Ports prohibited by the Treaty, the present President of the said Province has just fulfilled that Order, after having consulted the Board of Inspection (Meza d'Inspeção) there; and by the Report it has given in, of which I enclose a Copy, His Imperial Majesty's Government have perceived, not only that there has been no foundation for those your representations, but also how very indecorous it would have been for the said Government, and even offensive to the rights of their Subjects, if, from the mere apprehension of a contingent illicit trade they should have prohibited their touching at those Ports that are not forbidden to them; and the more so, that there being a Treaty, by which means are afforded for preventing the illicit trade in slaves; every measure therein established might be applied for the said purpose.

On this occasion I renew, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO VILLELA BARBOZA.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

Second Enclosure in No. 52.

(Translation.)

Report of the President of Bahia.

Palace of the Government of Bahia, September 6, 1825.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

AMONGST the Portarias ordering information, delayed by and passed to me from my Predecessor, I find the enclosed, in which His Imperial Majesty Orders the President to make his Report on the Representation of His Britannick Majesty's Consul, of which a Copy is annexed, the which states, that the Licence granted to the Ships which trade to Africa, of touching at the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, is contrary to the Interests of the British Government, because the Traders profit thereby to trade illicitly in slaves in the Ports of the African Continent, prohibited by the Treaty and Conventions with the said Government. It appeared necessary to consult the Board of Inspection and some of the Merchants on the British Consul's Representation, and my Predecessor ordered this to be done. From the Reports herewith, your Excellency will see, that neither the Board, nor the Merchants consulted, find any reason in the pretension of the Consul, as offensive to the Law of Nations, by which Independent Nations ought not to submit to orders prohibitory and offensive to the liberty of other Nations. And, in truth, it would have been injurious to His Imperial Majesty's Government, and offensive to the Rights of His Subjects, to hinder them from trading to free Ports, only because the English fear, that from thence they can easily carry on the illicit trade, on the prohibited Coasts of the African Continent. It would be curious to see what the British Government would answer, had such or similar propositions been made by the Government of His Imperial Majesty. They have the Treaty; let them employ the means that are granted to them to prevent the illicit trade which they apprehend. This is my opinion, and your Excellency will, with your well-known experience, lay it before His Imperial Majesty, who will determine on what is best.—God preserve your Excellency.

The President of the Province,

(Signed)

JOAO SEVERIANO MACIEL DA COSTA.

LUIZ MOUTTINHO LIMA ALVAREZ E SILVA.

*The Most Illustrious and Most Excellent
Snr. Luiz Jose de Carvalho e Mello.*

BRAZIL.

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No. 53.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received December 23.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, October 21, 1825.

THE Reply of the Visconde de Paranaguá, (M. de Villela Barboza,) of which I had the honour to transmit a Copy and Translation in my Despatch of the 10th instant, having pointedly referred to existing Treaties for the means of putting down illicit Slave-trade; I formed the resolution to try the effect of his recommendation, upon himself.

With this view, I have just addressed to him a Letter, accompanied by two Extracts from the Additional Convention of London of July 1817, shewing that the Slave-trade is restricted to Ports within the Portuguese Territories South of the Line; and that Brazilian Slave-vessels are not at liberty to enter any Ports or Places where the Trade is not permitted. And I have formally called upon him, in the name of my Government, to forbid the issue of the objectionable Licences, and to cause the Engagements, contained in the Convention, to be observed according to their tenour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 53.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to the Viscount de Paranaguá.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, October 21, 1825.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Excellency's Note of the 5th instant, together with its Enclosure, relating to the practice of granting Licences to Slave-vessels bound to Ports South of the Line; and referring to the existing Treaties and Conventions, as containing the means for putting a stop to any contraband trade in slaves.

Availing myself at once of this recommendation, I take the liberty to enclose two Extracts (A) from the Additional Convention, signed at London on the 28th of July 1817; the first describing the limits within which the Slave-trade is still permitted on the West Coast of Africa: namely, from 5. 12. South Latitude to 18. South Latitude;—and the second, an Extract from the Formulary of Passport to be granted to Slave-vessels, making it obligatory upon them to enter only into those Ports on the Coast of Africa, where the trade is permitted.

Your Excellency will not fail to perceive, that to grant Licences to touch at any Ports or Places North of the Line, or other than those where the trade is permitted, is a palpable infraction of this Formulary which it supercedes, and renders of no effect.

And I, therefore, formally call upon your Excellency, in the name of my Government, to forbid the continuance of this highly objectionable deviation from existing Engagements, and to cause the Convention to be observed according to its stipulated tenour.

I avail myself of the opportunity, &c.

The Viscount de Paranaguá.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Enclosure (A) in No. 53.

Extract from the Additional Convention signed at London on the 28th of July 1817.

"ART. 2. The Territories possessed by the Crown of Portugal upon the Coast of Africa to the South of the Equator, that is to say, upon the Eastern Coast of Africa; the Territory laying between Cape Delgado and the Bay of Lourenço Marques; and upon the Western Coast, all that which is situated from the 8th to the 18th degree of South Latitude."

"Those Territories on the Coast of Africa to the South of the Equator, over which His Most Faithful Majesty has declared, that he has retained His Rights, namely, the Territories of Molembo and Cabinda, upon the *Eastern (Western)* Coast of Africa, from the 5th degree 12' to the 8th degree South Latitude."

Extract from the Formulary of Passport, for Vessels employed in the licit Slave-trade, annexed to the Additional Convention before mentioned.

" Os ditos Mestre e dito Navio ficando obrigados a entrar unicamente naquelles Portos da Costa de Africa onde o trafico de Escravatura he permittido."	Dono do	" The said Master and the said Vessel being under an obli- gation to enter solely such Ports on the Coast of Africa where the Slave- trade is permitted."	Owner of
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No. 54.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Consul General Chamberlain.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1825.

YOUR several Despatches of the Slave-trade Series, numbered and dated, as in the margin of this Despatch, (up to the 21st October last,) have been received and laid before The King.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

No. 55.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Consul General Chamberlain.

SIR,

Foreign Office, January 18, 1826.

I HAVE to express to you His Majesty's gracious approbation of your conduct, in calling formally upon the Government of Brazil, to give orders for prohibiting the issue of Licences to Slave-vessels, to touch at any other Ports or Places than those which, according to the existing Treaties, they are yet allowed to enter; namely, the Ports and Places claimed by the Crown of Portugal, as her Territory on the Coast of Africa to the South of the Equator.

I transmit to you, for your information, the Copy of a Letter, which, under my direction, has been addressed upon this subject, by one of the Under Secretaries of State of this Department, to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

* See Enclosure in No. 25. Class A.

No. 56.

Mr. Consul General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 1, 1826.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, October 28, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, Copies of two Returns received from Mr. Pennell, His Majesty's Consul at Bahia, shewing the number of slaves imported into, and exported from Bahia, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of June of the present Year. I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 56.

A RETURN of the Number of Slaves IMPORTED into Bahia, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1825.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Whence.	Number of Negroes.		
			Embarked.	Died.	Landed.
1825.					
January 6	Conceição de Maria - - -	Molembo - - -	179	"	179
February 9	Sacramento - - -	Do. - - -	231	"	231
March 13	Henriqueta - - -	Do. - - -	504	"	504
" "	Sao Joao - - -	Do. - - -	222	"	222
May 3	Carlota - - -	Do. - - -	352	"	352
" 25	Aurora - - -	Do. - - -	83	"	83
			1,571	"	1,571

(Signed)

WM. PENNELL.

Second Enclosure in No. 56.

A RETURN of the Number of Slaves EXPORTED from Bahia, from 1st January to 30th June 1825.

Date of Sail- ing.	Name of Vessel.	Where Bound.	Number of Negroes.
1825.			
January 15	Sao Joao - - -	Rio Grande - -	10
March 7	Tiberio - - -	Rio de Janeiro - -	66
June 1	Marianna - - -	Do. - -	48
" "	Conceição de Maria - - -	Do. - -	15
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(Signed)

WM. PENNELL.

No. 57.

Mr. Consul General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 1, 1826.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, November 21, 1825.

THE unsatisfactory state in which this Government have left the question of the Licences, authorizing Slave-ships to touch at Places North of the Line, has induced me to write to Mr. Consul Pennell, (at whose Port by far the greatest number of these improper Licences are granted,) advising him to urge the Visconde de Queluz to put a stop to this abuse, as an evident violation of the Treaty of 1817.

His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, whom I have consulted, agrees with me in this view of the practice, and has been so good as to say he would use his influence with the Visconde to procure its cessation.

A Copy of my Despatch to Mr. Consul Pennell will be found enclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 57.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Consul Pennell.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, November 19, 1825.

I HAVE lately called the attention of this Government to the irregular and mischievous practice introduced at Bahia, of authorizing Slave-vessels, bound from thence to Molembo, to touch at the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, and at other Places North of the Equator, contrary to the declared intention of the two High Contracting Parties, and the positive words of the Passport, whose Form is stipulated in, and therefore makes a part of, the Treaty of London of 1817.

Not knowing whether this Government has issued any Orders, or whether any reference has been made to the President of Bahia, I enclose, for your information, a Copy of my last Representation on this subject; and I think it would be advisable, that you should take an opportunity of mentioning this matter to the Visconde de Queluz, and of endeavouring to press upon His Excellency, that a breach of the Engagements with Great Britain is, in fact, committed, every time these undue Licences are granted.

I have, &c.

William Pennell, Esq.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

P.S. 21st Novèmber, I have mentioned to His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, the subject of this Despatch; and His Excellency has been so good as to say, that he would take an opportunity, during his stay at Bahia, (for which Place he sails, in His Majesty's Ship "Diamond," on Wednesday next, the 23d instant,) to bring it before the Visconde de Queluz.

You will, therefore, take His Excellency's commands, respecting the steps you ought to pursue in this matter.

H. C.

BRAZIL.

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No. 58.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 3, 1826.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, December 1, 1825.

IN pursuance of the Instruction contained in your Despatch of September 27th last, of the Slave-trade Series, I have notified to this Government the Appointment of John Tasker Williams, Esquire, to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, for suppressing the illegal Slave-trade.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Enclosure in No. 58.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to the Viscount de Santo Amaro.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, December 1, 1825.

I HAVE it in command from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to notify to your Excellency the Appointment of John Tasker Williams, Esquire, in the room of Edward Gregory, Esquire, deceased, to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, for suppressing the illegal Slave-trade, and to add, that Mr. Williams is under Orders to proceed to his Post.

Profiting of this opportunity, &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

His Excellency The Viscount de Santo Amaro.

No. 59.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 20, 1826.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, December 19, 1825.

I TAKE the liberty to send, for your information, the Copy of a Letter, and its Enclosure, received from Mr. Consul Pennell, relating to a Spanish Letter of Marque, belonging to Cuba, that was about to sail from Bahia for St. Thomas, with the intention, as there was reason to suspect, of carrying on the illicit Slave-trade. I also beg leave to enclose a Copy of the Letter, written in reply to Mr. Pennell's request for instructions how to act in such Cases.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

First Enclosure (A) in No. 59.

Mr. Consul Pennell to Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain.

(Extract.)

Bahia, November 23, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a Copy of my Letter of the 21st instant, to the President of this Province, on the subject of a Spanish armed Schooner,

in the Merchant Service, (named the "*Carlota*,") as connected with the shipping some English sailors, under circumstances of suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade: she has a Letter of Marque from the Spanish Authorities at the Island of Cuba, and has loaded here a cargo of tobacco: she is cleared out for the Island of St. Thomas.

I shall be much obliged for any instructions you may deem necessary to guide my conduct on this and similar occasions. I am anxious to perform my duty, without being officious.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

(Signed) W. PENNELL.

First Enclosure (B) in No. 59.

Mr. Consul Pennell to the President of the Province of Bahia.

SIR,

Bahia, November 21, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Master of a Spanish Schooner named "*Carlota*," now in this Harbour, has lately engaged seven English seamen to proceed on a voyage, without mentioning any destination, and without having signed Articles: other alleged facts combine to create a suspicion that she is bound to the Coast of Africa for illegal objects. Under these circumstances I have deemed it my duty to advise the English sailors not to proceed on the voyage, and I make this communication for the purpose of enabling your Excellency to decide, whether these facts are sufficient to call for any further investigation, under your Excellency's authority.

I beg, however, to state, that I do not wish that this communication should be considered as a claim on your Excellency to take any proceedings against this Vessel, but rather that it may be ascribed to an anxiety that the humane objects contemplated by our respective Governments, as well as by that of His Most Catholick Majesty, as regards the Slave-trade, may not be contravened, from any want of attention on my part to my official duties, as connected with this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. PENNELL.

His Excellency The Viscount de Queluz.

Second Enclosure in No. 59.

Mr. Consul General Chamberlain to Mr. Consul Pennell.

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, December 14, 1825.

IN reply to your Despatch, dated November 23, I have merely to say, that the watchfulness you have shewn to prevent English seamen from serving on board a Foreign Vessel, which there was so much reason to suspect was destined for the illicit Slave-trade, appears to me exceedingly meritorious; and I have no doubt that the steps you took with respect to the "*Carlota*" will be approved by His Majesty's Government.

The whole circumstances of this Vessel, as stated by you, can leave little doubt of the ends for which she has been fitted out, and I trust you reported her to Government.

Your own judgment will be the best guide for your proceedings on any similar occasions hereafter, for really you have shewn so much temperance and proper feeling upon this, as proves that you require no instructions from me, and I should rather fear to clog, than to assist, you, by giving any.

I have, &c.

William Pennell, Esq.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 60.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 20, 1826.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 1825.

BY late arrivals from the Portuguese Colonies on the Coast of Africa, South of the Line, intelligence has been received of several Piracies committed upon Slave-vessels, even in the very Harbours, by Letters of Marque under Spanish Colours, fitted out in the Island of Cuba.

One Vessel, which arrived the day before yesterday, reports that a Pirate of this description had boarded, in the Harbour of Cabinda, two Vessels belonging to Rio de Janeiro, and had taken from them 700 picked Negroes, with which she put to Sea.

It is rumoured that a Brig-of War is about to be dispatched for the protection of the trade on that part of the African Coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Honourable George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 61.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 20, 1826.)

SIR,

Rio de Janeiro, December 23, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, a Copy and Translation of a Note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acknowledging the receipt of the Notification of Appointment of John Tasker Williams, Esq. to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge of the Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 61.

(Translation.)

The Viscount de S^{to}. Amaro to Mr. Consul Chamberlain.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, December 23, 1825.

ACKNOWLEDGING the receipt of the Office of Mr. Henry Chamberlain, Consul-General of His Britannick Majesty, under date of the 10th current, wherein he acquaints, that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Britannick Majesty, has named John Tasker Williams, Esq. as the Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, I have to communicate to you that the Government of His Imperial Majesty are fully informed of this nomination.

(Signed)

VISCONDE DE S^{to}. AMARO.

Henry Chamberlain, Esq.

No. 62.

Mr. Consul General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received March 3.)

Rio de Janeiro, January 4, 1826.

(Extract.)

IN transmitting the Annual Returns of the Slave Importations into this Place during the Year 1825, I beg to call your attention to the Ship "*General Rego*," which arrived here on the 10th November from Angola, with a cargo of 427 slaves; having commenced her voyage from Lisbon with a Clearance, or, as it is called in this Country, a Passport for Angola, and a Port or Ports in Brazil.

I should have felt disposed to take some notice of this Vessel and her cargo at the time, but for the consideration that the separation of Brazil from Portugal, however existing *de facto*, had not been recognized by His Most Faithful Majesty, and that, therefore, Portuguese Shipping were still entitled, *de jure*, under the stipulation of existing Treaties, to carry Slaves from their Colonies in Africa to (what their Government still continued to call) their Colony of Brazil.

In consequence of the Duties upon Merchandize exported from Portugal to the Portuguese African Colonies, being much lower than upon Merchandize exported from hence, it is more profitable to the individuals concerned in this nefarious Trade to begin their voyages from Lisbon than from Rio de Janeiro; and, therefore, it is not surprising that other Vessels should be dispatched from the Tagus, in the same way as the "*General Rego*," on a Slave-trading voyage between Portugal and Brazil. In a *Lisbon Gazette*, received here within these few days, there is an advertisement, that a Vessel, called the "*Conde dos Arcos*," would sail for Rio de Janeiro, on the 20th November, *vid Angola or Benguella*.

The Additional Convention with Portugal, signed at London in July 1817, will, if duly enforced, prevent Shipping under her Flag from carrying on this trade openly. But there will be no difficulty for Shipping so employed to change Flags whilst in the Ports of Africa, and appear here as Brazilian Shipping: as has been constantly done during the latter part of the late revolutionary war, by the Vessels employed in trade between Brazil and Portugal, who have always managed to be under the Colours of the Country in whose Port they were: and unless the Brazilian Government will cordially lend its co-operation towards checking such evasions, if they should be attempted, it will be very difficult to prevent their being made successfully.

There was no stipulation in the Additional Convention of 1817, restricting the importation of Negroes into Brazil, to Shipping under the Portuguese Flag.

(Signed)

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

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(Signed) **H. CHAMBERLAIN**, Consul General.

(Signed)

A Comparative Statement of the Number of Slaves IMPORTED into Rio de Janeiro during the
Years 1824 and 1825.

Rio de Janeiro, January 4, 1826. (Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Consul-General Chamberlain to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received
March 3.)

Rio de Janeiro, January 7, 1826.

I beg leave to offer my congratulations on the attainment of this desirable object, and upon the positive good it is calculated to produce.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) H. CHAMBERLAIN.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, January 4, 1826.

H. Chamberlain, Esq. (Signed) **VISCONDE DE S. AMARO.**

NETHERLANDS.

No. 64.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir Charles Bagot.

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 14th, 1825.

IN reference to my Despatch to Viscount Granville of the 7th of May, 1824, on the subject of *La Légère*, a French Slave Trader detained at Surinam, I forward to your Excellency the accompanying Copy of a Despatch, dated the 6th of January, and of its Enclosures, from His Majesty's Commissioners at that Settlement,* containing their application to the Governor General of the Colony for a Copy of the Sentence passed upon this Vessel; and the answer of His Excellency the Governor thereunto.

Your Excellency will state to the Government of The King of The Netherlands, that it would be satisfactory to His Majesty's Government to learn the particulars of the Sentence which has been passed, upon the Vessel *La Légère*, by the Court of Policy and Civil Justice at Surinam.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 65.

A. S. Douglas, Esq. to Lord Howard de Walden.—(Received April 21st.)

MY LORD,

Brussels, April 15th, 1825.

IN obedience to Mr. Planta's Letter dated April 4th, I have the honor to enclose herewith, six *printed* Copies of the Law of The Netherlands on Slave Trade of the 20th of November 1818,† and six, of the Decree of the 23d of December, 1824. I further enclose six *written* Copies of the Decree of the King of The Netherlands on Slave Trade, dated March 10th, 1825.

I have, &c.

Lord Howard de Walden,

(Signed)

A. S. DOUGLAS.

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 65.

Loi du 23 Décembre 1824, portant des mesures ultérieures pour la répression et l'extinction de la Traite des Nègres.

NOUS, GUILLAUME, par la Grace de Dieu, Roi des Pays Bas, Prince d'Orange-Nassau, Grand Duc de Luxembourg, &c. &c. &c.

A TOUS ceux qui les présentes verront, salut! savoir faisons :

Ayant jugé convenable de prendre pour la répression et l'extinction de la Traite des Nègres, des mesures plus efficaces que celles contenues dans la Loi du 20 Novembre, 1818.

A ces causes, notre Conseil d'Etat entendu, et de commun accord avec les Etats-Généraux ;

Avons statué et statuons :—

Article I.

Ceux qui se seront rendus coupables des faits énoncés aux Articles 1 et 2, de la Loi du 20 Novembre, 1818, seront punis d'une amende de dix mille

* See Class A. No. 92. † See Enclosure in No. 70, Class B. Session 1825.

florins, et de quinze années de travaux forcés ; seront, en outre, confisqués les batimens qui auront été employés au dit commerce illicite.

Article II.

Les faits énoncés aux Articles 3 et 4, de la prédite Loi, seront punis de 5 années de réclusion.

Article III.

N'est pas compris dans les exceptions prononcées par l'Article 5 de la prédite Loi, le transport ou l'importation dans les Colonies de Notre Royaume, d'esclaves provenant des Colonies étrangères, où leur importation directe d'*Afrique* est permise.

Article IV.

Les dispositions ultérieures de la Loi ci-dessus énoncée sont maintenues.

Mandons et ordonnons que la présente Loi soit insérée au Journal Officiel, et que Nos Ministres et autres Autorités qu'elle concerne, tiennent strictement la main à son exécution.

Donné à Bruxelles le 23 Décembre, de l'an 1824, de notre Règne le douzième.

Publié le 27 Décembre, 1824.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat,
J. G. de MEY de STREEFKERK.

(Signé)

GUILLAUME.

Par le Roi.

J. G. de MEY de STREEFKERK.

(Translation.)

Law of the 23d of December, 1824, containing further Measures for the repression and extinction of the Traffick in Slaves.

WE, WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, King of The Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, &c. &c. &c.

To all, to whom these presents may come, greeting !

We make known, that,

HAVING deemed it expedient to adopt, for the repression and extinction of The Slave Trade, measures more effectual than those contained in the Law of the 20th November, 1818 ;

For these reasons our Council of State, in understanding and concert with the States-General, have decreed, and we decree :

Article I.

Those who shall have been guilty of the acts set forth in Articles I and II, of the Law of the 20th November, 1818, shall be punished by a fine of ten thousand florins, and of fifteen years of forced labour ; and the Vessels which shall have been engaged in the said illicit traffic shall also be confiscated.

Article II.

The acts set forth in Articles III. and IV. of the aforesaid Law shall be punished with five years' imprisonment.

Article III.

In the exceptions stated in Article V. of the aforesaid Law, is not included the transport or importation into the Colonies of our Kingdom, of Slaves coming from Foreign Colonies where their importation direct *from Africa* is permitted.

Article IV.

The ulterior enactments of the Law above set forth are confirmed.

We order and command that the present Law be inserted in the official Journal, and that the Ministers and other authorities whom it may concern, cause it to be strictly executed.

Given at Brussels, the 23d of December, 1824, the 12th of our Reign.

Published the 27th Dec. 1824.

The Secretary of State,
J. G. de MEY de STREEFKERK.

By the King,

J. G. de MEY de STREEFKERK.

WILLIAM.

Second Enclosure in No. 65.

Loi du 10 Mars 1825.

NOUS, GUILLAUME, par la Grace de Dieu, &c. &c.

SUR le Rapport de notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, en date du 22 Février dernier, No. 24, auquel étoit joint Copie d'une Note de M. l'Ambassadeur Britannique, du 22 Mai 1824, &c.

Avons trouvé bon et entendu d'arrêter, premièrement ;

1. Que la quote part du Gouvernement dans la saisie de Batimens des Pays-Bas ou Anglais, faisant la Traite, dont la confiscation aura été prononcé par des Tribunaux Mixtes, sera adjugée aux Officiers et Equipages de la Marine des Pays-Bas, qui les auront saisis, sauf toutefois déduction des frais relatifs à l'administration du régime intérieur de la Cour de Justice de Sierra Leone, en dérogeant ainsi au § 6 de l'Art. 3 de l'Arrêté du 18 Nov. 1820, No. 172.

2. Que le produit net des Vaisseaux Négriers qui sont pris en vertu de la Loi du 23 Dec. 1824, sera pareillement dévolu aux Officiers et aux Equipages des Batimens de guerre des Pays-Bas, sans déduction de la quote part, qui, d'après les dispositions de l'Arrêté du 13 Dec. 1818, devrait être prélevée au profit du Trésor.

En Second lieu, d'autoriser notre Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à répondre à la Note de l'Ambassadeur de S. M. Britannique, en lui donnant communication des dispositions précitées.

Nos Ministres de la Marine, de l'Industrie Nationale, des Colonies, et des Affaires Etrangères, sont chargés de l'exécution du présent, dont il sera également donné connaissance pour l'information à nos Ministres des Finances et de la Justice, ainsi qu'à la Chambre Générale des Comptes.

Donné à Bruxelles le 10 Mars 1825.

(Signé) GUILLAUME.

(Translation.)

Law of the 10th March, 1825.

WE, WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, &c. &c.

ON the Report of our Minister of Foreign Affairs dated the 22d February last, No. 24, to which was annexed the copy of a Note from the British Ambassador of the 22d. May 1824, &c.

Have thought fit and determined to decree,

I. That the Quota of Government in the seizure of Vessels of The Netherlands or of England, carrying on the Slave Trade, of which the confiscation shall have been pronounced by the mixed Tribunals, shall be adjudged to the Officers and Crews of The Netherland Navy who may have seized them, excepting however the deduction of the expences of the administration of the interior regulation of the Court of Justice of Sierra Leone, thus abrogating what is laid down in § 6 of the 3d. Article of the decree of the 18th. November 1820. No. 172.

II. That the net produce of the Slave Ships, which are taken by virtue of the law of the 23d. December 1824, shall, in like manner be given up to the Officers and Crews of the Ships of war of The Netherlands, without deduction of the Quota which, according to the enactments of the decree of the 13th. December, 1818, ought to be deducted for the profit of the Treasury.

In the second place, to authorise our Minister for Foreign Affairs to reply to the Note of the Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty, by informing him of the foregoing enactments.

Our Ministers of Marine, of National Industry, of the Colonies, and of Foreign Affairs, are charged with the execution of the present, of which also, in like manner, notice will be given for the information of our Ministers of Finance, and of Justice, as well as of the General Chamber of Accounts.

Given at Brussels the 10th of March 1825.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

No. 66.

A. S. Douglas, Esq. to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received April 23d.)

SIR,

Brussels, April 19, 1825.

IN reference to your Despatch dated April 2nd, marked Slave Trade, I have now the honor to inform you, that I have taken an opportunity of expressing to the Government of The Netherlands, the gratification which the King has felt at the renewed proof of the honorable and humane desire of the King of The Netherlands, to carry into full effect the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1818, which is afforded by the last Decree, issued under date March 10th. upon the subject of the Slave Trade.

The Count de Reede has, in consequence, requested me to represent to you, the great pleasure which is experienced by the Government of His Netherland Majesty, at the satisfaction which you state to be felt by His Majesty on this occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. S. DOUGLAS.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 67.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir Charles Bagot.

SIR,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1825.

I SEND to your Excellency the Copy of a Despatch, which I have received from His Majesty's Commissioners at Surinam, dated the 12th. February last,* detailing the steps which have been taken by the Local Authorities at that Settlement, for the seizure of 215 African Negroes which had recently been smuggled into the Colony, and were privately offered for sale.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Netherland Government, the statement thus furnished to you of this transaction; and you will express at the same time, the gratification which has been felt by His Majesty's Government at learning this additional proof of the zeal of the Authorities at Surinam in enforcing the Decrees of their Sovereign for the abolition of Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

No. 68.

M. de Falck to Mr. Secretary Canning.

Londres, le 3 Juin, 1825.

LE Soussigné, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Le Roi des Pays-Bas, a l'honneur de s'acquitter des ordres qu'il a reçus de sa Cour, en portant à la connoissance de Son Excellence Monsieur le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, Canning, que S. M. Le Roi des Pays-Bas a nommé Arbitre au Tribunal Mixte à Surinam, pour la répression du commerce illicite d'Esclaves, M : P. J. C. *Brunings*, Membre de la Cour Civile de Justice de cette Colonie, en remplacement de M : J. P. *Graailand* décédé.

Il saisit cette occasion, &c.

Son Excellence Monsieur Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signé)

A. R. FALCK.

*See Class A, No. 96.

(Translation.)

London June 3d. 1825.

THE Undersigned, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of The Netherlands, has the honor, in compliance with the orders which he has received from his Court, to inform His Excellency The Principal Secretary of State, Canning, that His Majesty The King of The Netherlands, has nominated Mr. P. J. C. *Brunings*, Member of the Civil Court of Justice in Surinam, to be Arbitrator in the Mixed Tribunal in that Colony for the suppression of the illicit commerce in Slaves, in the room of Mr. J. P. Graaf-land, deceased.

He avails himself of this opportunity, &c.
His Excellency Mr. Canning.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. R. FALCK.

No. 69.

Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 11.)

SIR,

Brussels, June 7, 1825.

I HAD the honor to receive, the day before yesterday, your Despatch of the 31st of last month, (Slave Trade) enclosing the Report of His Majesty's Commissioners at Surinam, of the steps taken by the Local Authorities of that Settlement, for the seizure of 215 African Negroes, which had been smuggled into the Colony.

I have this morning communicated this Report to Mr. de Koninc, and I have at the same time strongly expressed to him the great satisfaction which His Majesty has derived, from this fresh proof of the zeal with which the Decrees of His Netherland Majesty, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, appear to be enforced.

I regret that it is not yet in my power to furnish you with a copy of the sentence pronounced by the Court of Policy and Criminal Justice in Surinam, upon the French Slave-trading Vessel "La Légère."

Immediately upon the receipt of your Despatch of the 14th of April, I wrote to the Count de Reede, requesting that the Judgment given in this Case might be communicated to me; and on the 10th of last month I received a letter from Mr. Le Clerq, the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, acquainting me that, in consequence of my Note, an application had been made upon the subject to the proper Department of the Government, but I have not yet received a copy of the sentence; and I this morning took the opportunity of bringing the matter again under Mr. de Koninc's notice.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BAGOT.

No. 70.

Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 17th.)

SIR,

Brussels, June 14, 1825.

ENCLOSED I have the honor to transmit to you the Copy of a Note, which I have received from Mr. de Koninc, transmitting to me Copies, in the Dutch Language, of the Judgments given in the Court of Policy and Criminal Justice at Surinam, in the Case of the French trading Ship "La Légère."

I annex a French Translation of these Papers.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BAGOT.

Enclosure in No. 70.

M. de Koninc to Sir Charles Bagot.

Bruxelles, le — Juin, 1825.

LE Soussigné, Ministre de l'Intérieur, Chargé du Portefeuille des Affaires Etrangères, ayant reçu du Département des Colonies, la communication des Pièces relatives aux procédures dans l'affaire du bâtiment Négrier Français, "La Légère," à Surinam, a l'honneur d'envoyer à Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, conformément à sa demande du 7me. Mai dernier: (A.) La Sentence de la Cour de Police et de Justice Criminelle à Paramaribo, donnée le 6 et prononcée le 9 Décembre, 1824, contre l'équipage de La Légère, et autres individus compris dans la procédure, du chef d'avoir tenté d'éluder les dispositions primitivement ordonnées, pour le renvoi à La Martinique du bâtiment et de sa cargaison, et ainsi de s'être rendus coupables de rébellion envers le Gouvernement et les Autorités, la Cour n'ayant pas trouvé de motifs suffisans, pour condamner les prévenus d'avoir voulu introduire les Nègres de La Légère avec l'intention de les rendre, ou de les faire passer de quelque autre manière, dans la possession des habitans de la Colonie: (B.) Un Dictum de la même Cour, donné et prononcé également le 6 et 9 Décembre, qui condamne le nommé Pierre Poussin, Patron de La Légère, et latitant, à un exil perpétuel de la Colonie; et (C.) un Dictum pareil, qui décerne la même peine contre le nommé Mandard, ci-devant Patron du Schoener Français La Constance, l'un et l'autre pour avoir pris part à l'affaire de La Légère.

Le Soussigné ajoutera encore pour l'information de Son Excellence, que déjà par disposition du Gouverneur de Surinam, antérieure à la sentence, les Nègres dont la cargaison de La Légère étoit composée, avoient été placés, comme hommes libres, sous la surveillance de l'administration Coloniale, pour être employés par le Gouvernement comme Journaliers.

Son Excellence Monsieur Le Chev. Bagot,
&c. &c. &c.

Il saisit, &c.
(Signé) KONINC.

*(Translation.)**Brussels, June, 1825.*

THE Undersigned, Minister of the Interior, charged with the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, having received from the Department of the Colonies, the Papers relative to the proceedings in the affair of the French Negro Vessel, "La Légère" at Surinam, has the honour to send to His Excellency, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, agreeably to his request of the 7th of May last; (A.) The Sentence of the Court of Police and of Criminal Justice, at Paramaribo, given on the 6th and pronounced on the 9th of December, 1824, against the Crew of the "La Légère," and other individuals comprehended in the prosecution, for having attempted to elude the arrangements at first ordered, for the sending back of the Vessel and her Cargo to Martinique, thus rendering themselves guilty of rebellion against the Government and the Authorities; the Court not having found sufficient grounds for condemning the Accused of having intended to introduce the Negroes of the "La Légère" with intent to sell them, or to make them pass in any other manner into the possession of the inhabitants of the Colony: (B.) a Definitive Sentence of the said Court, given and pronounced likewise on the 6th and 9th of December, which condemns the person named

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Pierre Poussin, master of the "La Légère," and guilty of concealment, to perpetual banishment from the Colony; and (C,) a like Definitive Sentence which decrees the same penalty against the person named Mandard, formerly Master of the French Schooner "La Constance," both for having taken part in the affair of the "La Lègère." The Undersigned will, moreover, add, for the information of His Excellency, that, by an arrangement of the Governor of Surinam previous to the Sentence, the Negroes composing the Cargo of the "La Légère," had been placed as free men, under the direction of the Colonial Administration, to be employed by the Government as day labourers.

He avails himself, &c. &c.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

KONINC.

Sub-Enclosure (A) in No. 70.

AU NOM DU ROI.

JUGEMENT en cause de Mr. E. L. Baron Van Heeckeren, Conseiller Fiscal de la Colonie de Surinam, M. P. Demandeur.

Contre Richard O'Ferral junior, Jean Marie Bled, Joseph Palla, Felix Breseau, Jean Marie Robert, Jean Drouet, Louis Camerai, Mathurin Le Clerc, Joseph Marceland, Pierre Blasse, Charles Plessis, René Gendron, Jean Marie Caillaud, Louis Denion, Mathurin Deniaud, Louis Ablin, Louis de la Charte, Jean Marie Vassinau, Yve Sebillo, Abm. Moise Bo. de Mesquita, et Pierre de Chatillon.

La Cour de Police et Justice Criminelle de la Colonie de Surinam, ayant vu et examiné la demande faite et les conclusions prises par M. le Conseiller Fiscal, ainsi que les pièces du procès qui y sont jointes ;

Vu le Jugement rendu par la Cour, en date du 13 Décembre, 1823, et prononcé le 22 suivant ;

Considérant que par le Jugement sus énoncé, en date du 13 Décembre, 1823, il a été ordonné entr'autre que les Nègres, quant à ceux qui seroient encore vivans, ayant formé la cargaison du Brick François, "La Légère," seroient reconduits à bord de ce bâtiment pour être convoyés par le premier vaisseau de guerre des Pays Bas qui arriveroit, jusqu'à une des possessions Françaises ;

Considérant que les ordres ont été donnés par S. E. pour que cette partie du Jugement sortit son plein effet ;

Considérant qu'au lieu que tous les Nègres vivans eussent été reconduits à bord, trente six individus, se disant malades, avoient été au contraire dans la soirée du 5 Janvier, 1824, enlevés par Richard O'Ferral, jr. accusé en état d'arrestation comme fondé de pouvoirs de l'Accusé J. M. Bled, de l'hôpital de l'Etat et transportés à celui de Mozes Naar ;

Considérant en outre que dans la nuit du 7 au 8 Janvier, 1824, les autres Nègres qui avoient été transportés à bord en ont été enlevés secrètement et transportés au Jonkerman's Kreek, où ils ont été après cela découverts et arrêtés ;

Considérant que bien qu'il ne conste pas des pièces déposées au procès, que les Accusés et Détenus auroient eu la volonté et l'intention de vendre dans cette Colonie les dits Nègres, ou de les faire passer de quelque autre manière à la possession des habitans, mais au contraire que l'Accusé et moteur principal, Jean Marie Bled, ne peut jamais avoir eu d'autre volonté ni intention, ainsi que toutes les circonstances du procès peuvent le faire presumer, que de soustraire les Nègres à l'exécution de l'ordre de la Cour, qui ordonnoit le convoiement à une Possession Française, dans le but de les emmener aussitôt que possible de cette Colonie dans un autre lieu à sa libre disposition ;

Considérant qu'il ne se présente de ce chef aucuns motifs qui rendent applicable aux Accusés et Détenus les peines statuées par l'Arrêté de Sa Majesté en date du 17 Septembre, 1818, contre l'introduction des esclaves ;

Considérant que cependant d'un autre côté il est suffisamment prouvé au procès que les Accusés et Détenus, Jean Marie Bled, et Joseph Palla, ont cherché à empêcher et à éluder l'exécution du Jugement sus énoncé, et les ordres donnés par Son Excellence le Gouverneur, et se sont ainsi opposés par voie de fait aux Autorités légales de cette Colonie ;

Considérant comme il est prouvé que les autres Matelots accusés, et détenus ont en cela assisté, les uns plus les autres moins, les Accusés, Jean Marie Bled et Joseph Palla, ou qu'ils en ont au moins eu connoissance ;

Considérant néanmoins qu'ils ont agi d'après l'ordre et le commandement des Personnes auxquelles ils étaient soumis, ce qui peut parler en faveur de leur justification ;

Considérant en outre que les personnes de Richard O'Ferral, junior, et Abraham Moise Breno de Mesquita, ont aussi assisté par voie de fait les Accusés Jean Marie Bled et Joseph Palla ;

Considérant cependant qu'il n'est pas suffisamment prouvé au procès que cela a eu lieu dans des intentions absolument coupables et avec suffisante connoissance de cause ;

Considérant enfin qu'il n'est rien prouvé au procès contre le Sieur Pierre Chatillon, si ce n'est que dans la nuit du 7 au 8 Janvier, 1824, des Nègres enlevés secrètement se sont arrêtés quelques heures dans la plantation de Pomon, lui appartenant, et qu'ils s'en sont éloignés sans qu'il en ait donné connaissance aux Autorités compétentes ;

Ayant enfin eu égard à tout ce qu'il y avoit à prendre en considération dans la cause et y faisant droit au nom et de par Sa Majesté Le Roi :

Déclare les Sieurs Jean Marie Bled et Joseph Palla coupables de désobéissance et rébellion contre le Pouvoir Souverain et les Autorités ; les bannit de ce chef à perpétuité de cette Colonie, et des rivières, et districts, dépendant d'icelle, sans pouvoir jamais y rentrer sous peine de punition plus grave.

Déclare les matelots détenus, nommés Felix Breteau, Jean Marie Robert, Jean Drouet, Louis Camerai, Mathurin Le Clerc, Joseph Marceland, Pierre Blasse, Charles Plessis, René Gendron, Jean Marie Caillaud, Louis Denion, Mathurin Demaud, Louis Ablin, Louis de la Charte, Jean Marie Vassinau, et Yve Sebillo, coupables d'avoir prêté assistance aux Accusés, Jean Marie Bled et Joseph Palla, les uns plus les autres moins, au moins d'avoir été instruits ; mais cependant en considération de la circonstance atténuante ci-dessus énoncée, leur compte la détention qu'ils ont subie pour la peine qu'ils ont méritée, ordonnant néanmoins à tous les dits matelots de quitter cette Colonie à la première occasion favorable.

Déclare en outre les Accusés et Détenus Richard O'Ferral, jun. et Abraham Moise Breno de Mesquita aussi coupables d'avoir conjointement prêté assistance par voie de fait aux Sieurs Jean Marie Bled et Joseph Palla ; cependant en considération de la même cause que dessus, leur compte pour peine la détention qu'ils ont subie, et les avertit bien expressément de ne plus entrer à l'avenir dans de semblables trafics.

Déclare en outre au Sieur Pierre Chatillon en cause pour l'effet ci-dessus, lui compter pour peine la détention qu'il a subie, en l'avertissant pareillement de se conduire dans la suite avec plus de prudence ;

Et enfin la Cour déclare le Brick "La Légère" saisissable et exécutable pour les déboursés faits dans cette procédure par M. Le Conseiller Fiscal.

Ainsi fait et arrêté dans notre Séance tenu en cette Résidence de Paramaribo, le 6 Décembre 1824, et prononcé le neuf Décembre suivant. (étoit signé) F. Bendeker, C. Gollensteed Pichot, U. Wilkens, J. Planteau, H. Klint, et J. E. Vandenbergh. Par ordonnance de la Cour.

(Signé)

R. VAN REES.

(Translation.)

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

JUDGMENT in the Suit of Mr. E. L. Baron van Heeckeren, Counsellor Fiscal of the Colony of Surinam, M. P. Plaintiff;

Against Richard O'Ferral, junior, Jean Marie Bled, Joseph Palla, Felix Breseau, Jean Marie Robert, Jean Drouet, Louis Camerais, Mathurin Le Clerc, Joseph Marceland, Pierre Blasse, Charles Plessis, René Gendron, Jean Marie Caillaud, Louis Denion, Mathurin Deniaud, Louis Ablin, Louis de la Charte, Jean Marie Vassinau, Yve Sebilllo, Abm. Moise Bo. de Mesquita, and Pierre de Chatillon.

The Court of Police and of Criminal Justice of the Colony of Surinam having seen and examined the demand made, and the conclusions drawn by the Counsellor Fiscal, as well as the proceedings which are connected therewith;

In consequence of the Judgment given by the Court, under date of December 13th, 1823, and pronounced on the 22d following,

Considering that, according to the Judgment above mentioned, dated December 13th, 1823, it has, among other things, been ordered, that the Negroes who are still alive, who composed the cargo of the French Brig "La Légère," should be reconducted on board that vessel, to be convoyed by the first Netherland ship of war which should arrive, to one of the French Possessions;

Considering that orders have been issued by His Excellency that that part of the Judgment should be fully complied with;

Considering that instead of all the living Negroes being reconducted on board, thirty-six individuals said to be sick, were on the contrary, in the evening of the 5th January, 1824, taken off by Richard O'Ferral, junior, the accused, in a state of arrest, as the empowered Agent of the accused, J. M. Bled, from the hospital of the State, and transported to that of Moses Naar;

Considering besides that, in the night between the 7th and the 8th of January 1824, the other Negroes, who had been taken on board, were secretly withdrawn therefrom, and transported to Jonkerman's Creek, where they were subsequently discovered and arrested;

Considering that on the face of the proceedings it does not appear that the accused and detained persons had the wish and intention to sell the said Negroes in that Colony, or to make them pass in any other manner into the possession of the inhabitants; but that on the contrary the accused and principal contriver, Jean Marie Bled, could have had no other intention, as is to be presumed from the proceedings, than to withdraw the Negroes from the execution of the order of the Court, which decreed the convoying them to a French possession, with the intent of sending them as soon as possible from this Colony to another place at its free disposal;

Considering that under this Count there are no grounds for rendering the accused and detained persons, subject to the penalties enacted by the Decree of His Majesty, dated the 17th September, 1818, against the introduction of Slaves;

Considering, nevertheless, that on the other hand it is sufficiently proved by the trial that the accused and detained, Jean Marie Bled and Joseph Palla, have endeavoured to prevent and elude the execution of the Judgment above mentioned, and the orders given by His Excellency the Governor, and have thus opposed, by act, the legal Authorities of this Colony;

Considering, as is proved, that the other sailors accused and detained have assisted therein, some more and others less, the accused Jean Marie Bled and Joseph Palla, or that at least they have had knowledge of the affair;

Considering, nevertheless, that they have acted in consequence of the order and command of the persons to whose authority they were subject, which is a palliative circumstance in their favour;

Considering moreover, that the persons, Richard O'Ferral, junior, and Abra-

ham Moise Breno de Mesquita, have also, in fact, assisted the accused Jean Marie Bled and Joseph Palla ;

Considering, however, that it is not sufficiently proved by the trial that this has occurred with absolutely culpable intentions, and with sufficient knowledge of the fact ;

Considering, finally, that nothing is proved on the trial against the Sieur Pierre Chatillon, except that on the night between the 7th and 8th of January 1824, the Negroes secretly carried off, stopped some hours in the plantation of Pomona belonging to him, and that they departed therefrom without his having given any notice thereof to the competent Authorities ;

Finally, having maturely weighed every thing which ought to be considered in the Cause ; and doing justice in the name of His Majesty the King ; the Court

Declares the Sieurs, Jean Marie Bled, and Joseph Palla, guilty of disobedience and rebellion against the Sovereign Power and the Authorities, banishes them on this Count for ever from this Colony, and the rivers, and districts dependent thereon, without the power of ever returning, under pain of a severer penalty.

Declares the detained sailors, named Felix Breteau, Jean Marie Robert, Jean Drouet, Louis Cameraio, Mathurin Le Clerc, Joseph Marceland, Pierre Blasse, Charles Plessis, René Gendron, Jean Marie Caillaud, Louis Denion, Mathurin Deniaud, Louis Ablin, Louis de la Charte, Jean Marie Vassinau, and Yve Sebillon, guilty of having lent assistance to the accused, Jean Marie Bled and Joseph Palla, some more and others less, at least of having had knowledge thereof ; but nevertheless, in consideration of the palliative circumstance above set forth, the detention which they have endured is accounted as punishment for the offence committed ; commanding, however, that all the said sailors do quit this Colony on the first favourable opportunity.

Declares besides, the accused and detained, Richard O'Ferral, junior, and Abraham Moise Breno de Mesquita, also guilty of having conjointly given assistance by act to the Sieurs Jean Marie Bled and Joseph Palla ; however, in consideration of the same circumstance as above, it reckons as punishment the detention they have undergone, and warns them very seriously not to enter in future upon a similar traffic.

Declares besides to the Sieur Pierre Chatillon, on the above account, that it reckons as punishment the detention which he has undergone, warning him in like manner to conduct himself in future with greater prudence.

And finally, the Court declares the Brig " La Légère " to be seizable, and to be proceeded against for the expences incurred in this matter, by the Counselor Fiscal.

Thus done and decreed in our Sitting held in this residence of Paramaribo, the 6th December, 1824, and pronounced the 9th December following. (was signed) F. Bendeker, C. Gollensteed Pichot, U. Wilkens, J. Planteau, H. Klint, and J. E. Vandenberg. By order of the Court :

(Signed) R. VAN REES.

Sub-Enclosure (B) in No. 70.

DICTUM.

EN Cause de Mr. E. L. Baron Von Heeckeren, Conseiller Fiscal de la Colonie de Surinam, M. P. Demandeur, d'une part ;

Contre Pierre Poussin, Capitaine, ayant commandé le Brick Français " La Légère," accusé défaillant et latitant, d'autre part.

La Cour ayant vu et examiné l'intendit présenté par M. le Conseiller Fiscal, M. P. et en égard à l'absence continue et la contumace de l'Accusé, défaillant et latitant ;

Faisant droit au nom et de par Sa Majesté Le Roi,

Déclare l'Accusé, défaillant et latitant, déchu de toutes exceptions dila-

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toires, déclinatoires, et péremptoires, ainsi que de toutes défenses et moyens de droit, qu'il auroit pu employer et faire valoir en comparaisant, et du chef d'avoir détourné et emmené clandestinement dans la nuit de 6 au 7 Janvier 1824, du bord du Brick François "La Légère," deux Nègresses appartenant à la cargaison du dit Navire, le bannit à perpétuité de cette Colonie, et des rivières et districts dépendant dicelle, sous peine de punition plus grave s'il enfreignait ce banissement, et le condamne en outre aux frais du Procès.

Fait à Paramaribo le 6 Décembre 1824, et prononcé le 9 suivant.

(Signé) F. BENDEKER.

Plus bas étoit écrit, Par ordonnance de la Cour, (et signé)
R. VAN REES, Az.

FINAL DECREE.—(*Translation.*)

IN the Cause of Mr. E. L Baron Von Heeckeren, Counsellor Fiscal of the Colony of Surinam, M. P. Plaintiff, on one part;

Against Pierre Poussin, Captain, formerly commanding the French Brig "La Légère," accused, not appearing, and concealing himself, on the other part.

The Court having seen and examined the accusation presented by the Counsellor Fiscal, M. P. and considering the continued absence and contumacy of the Accused, not appearing, and concealing himself;

Doing justice in the name and on the part of His Majesty the King,

Declares the accused, not appearing, and concealing himself, deprived of right to all exceptions, dilatory, against the competence of Judges and non-suit, as well as of all defences and measures of law, which he might have employed and made available on appearing, and on the Count of having withdrawn and clandestinely taken away in the night between the 6th and 7th January 1824, from on board the French brig "La Légère," two Negresses, belonging to the cargo of the said ship, banishes him for ever from this Colony, and the rivers and districts thereunto belonging, under pain of more severe punishment should he act in opposition to this banishment, and condemns him besides to the expences of the Process.

Done at Paramaribo the 6th December 1824, and pronounced on the 9th following.

(Signed) F. BENDEKER.

Beneath was written, By order of the Court, (and signed)

R. VAN REES.

Sub-Enclosure (C) in No. 70.

DICTUM.

EN Cause de Mr. E. L. Baron Van Heeckeren, Conseiller Fiscal de la Colonie de Surinam, M. P. Demandeur, d'un part,

Contre — Mandard, Capitaine, ayant commandé le Schoener Français "La Constance," accusé, défaillant et latitant, d'autre part.

La Cour ayant vu et examiné l'intendit présenté par M. le Conseiller Fiscal, M. P. et en égard à l'absence continue et la contumace de l'accusé, défaillant et latitant;

Faisant droit au nom et de par Sa Majesté Le Roi,

Déclare l'Accusé défaillant et latitant, déchu de toutes exceptions dilatoires, déclinatoires, et péremptoires, ainsi que de toutes défenses et moyens de droit qu'il aurait pu employer et faire valoir en comparaisant.

Du chef d'avoir conduit dans la nuit du 7 au 8 Janvier 1824, le ponton sur lequel les Nègres furent emmenés du Brick François "La Légère," et de les avoir conduits à la plantation Pomona appartenant à Pierre Chatillon, le bannit à perpétuité de cette Colonie et des rivières et districts dépendant d'i-

celle, sous peine de punition plus grave s'il enfreignait ce banissement, et le condamne en outre aux frais du Procès.

Fait à Paramaribo, le 6 Décembre 1824, et prononcé le 9 suivant.

Plus bas étoit écrit, Par Ordonnance de la Cour, (Signé) F. BENDEKER.
(et signé) R. VAN REES.

FINAL DECREE.—(*Translation*).

IN the Cause of Mr. E. L. Baron Van Heeckeren, Counsellor Fiscal of the Colony of Surinam, M. P. Plaintiff, on one part;

Against —Mandard, Captain, formerly commanding the French Schooner "La Constance," accused, not appearing, and concealing himself, on the other part.

The Court having seen and examined the accusation presented by the Counsellor Fiscal, M. P. and considering the continued absence and contumacy of the accused, not appearing and concealing himself;

Doing justice in the name and on the part of His Majesty The King,

Declares the accused, not appearing, and concealing himself, deprived of right to all exceptions dilatory, against the competence of Judges, and non suit, as well as to all defences and measures of law, which he might have employed and made available in appearing.

On the Count of having on the night between the 7th and 8th of January 1824, conducted the boat in which the Negroes were brought from the French Brig "La Légère," and of having conveyed them to the plantation Pomona, belonging to Pierre Chatillon, banishes him for ever from this Colony, and the rivers and districts thereunto belonging, under pain of the most severe punishment should he act in opposition to this banishment, and condemns him besides to the expences of the process.

Done at Paramaribo, the 6th December 1824, and pronounced on the 9th following. (Signed) F. BENDEKER.

Beneath was written, By Order of the Court, (and signed)
R. VAN REES.

No. 71.

Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received July 2nd.)

SIR,

Brussels, June 28th. 1825.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 15th of this Month, enclosing to me Copies of the Papers relating to the Slave Trade which had been laid before the two Houses of Parliament during the present Session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BAGOT.

The Right Honorable George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 72.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir Charles Bagot.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September, 27th. 1825.

THE King having been pleased to appoint John Tasker Williams, Esq. in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq. deceased, to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty between Great Britain and The Netherlands for suppressing illegal Slave Trade; I have to desire that you will

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notify this Appointment to The Netherland Government, and add, that Mr. Williams is under orders to proceed forthwith to his Post.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 73.

Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received Oct. 7th.)

SIR,

Brussels, October 3rd. 1825.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on Friday last, of your Despatch of the 27th. of last Month, (Slave Trade,) acquainting me with the appointment of Mr. John Tasker Williams, to be His Majesty's Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone, under the Treaty with this Country, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, in the room of the late Mr. Edward Gregory.

I have already communicated Mr. Williams's appointment to the Chevalier de Koninc, and I have at the same time informed him that Mr. Williams has received His Majesty's order to proceed immediately to his Post.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,

&c.

&c.

&c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BAGOT.

No. 74.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Sir Charles Bagot.

SIR,

Foreign Office, December 31st, 1825.

YOUR Excellency's Despatches of the Slave Trade Series, dated the 7th, 14th, and 28th, of June, and 3rd of October last, have been received, and laid before the King.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

FRANCE.

No. 75.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received May 5.)

SIR,

Paris, May 2d. 1825.

I HAVE the honor to enclose the Copy of a Letter which I have received from Monsieur le Baron de Damas, in which His Excellency requests me to have duly legalized, that part of the Report of Captain Stoddart to Vice Admiral Halstead, which I herewith transmit, wherein is stated the number of Negro Slaves found on board the French Vessel, "Les Deux Nantais" on her passage from the Coast of Africa to the West India Islands.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

First Enclosure in No. 75.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 23 Avril, 1825.

J'AI annoncé à Votre Excellence, par la Lettre que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui écrire le 23 Mars, que le Gouvernement avoit donné des ordres pour qu'à son retour, le navire Français, *Les deux Nantais*, expédié en Juillet 1824, et prévenu de faire la Traite des Noirs, fût l'objet d'une enquête particulière. Le Ministre de la Marine vient de m'informer, que les mesures sont prises en conséquence; mais pour l'instruction de l'affaire, il croit utile et désire que la Pièce ci-jointe, qui fait partie de celles que Votre Excellence m'a adressées le 18 Mars, et qui constate le nombre des noirs trouvés à bord, lors de la capture du bâtiment, soit certifiée, et dûment légalisée. J'ai l'honneur de la renvoyer à Votre Excellence, avec prière de vouloir bien la faire revêtir de cette formalité, et me la transmettre de nouveau.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

(Signé)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

Son Excellence Lord Granville.

&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

MY LORD,

Paris, April 23d, 1825.

I informed your Excellency, in the letter which I had the honour of writing to you on the 23d of March, that the Government had issued orders for the French Vessel, *Les deux Nantais*, which sailed in July, 1824, and which is under an accusation of carrying on the Slave Trade, to be, on her return, subjected to a strict examination. I have just been apprized by the Minister of the Marine, that measures are taken accordingly; but to enable him to institute proceedings, he deems it useful, and requests, that the inclosed Paper, which is one of those addressed to me by Your Excellency on the 18th March, and which specifies the number of Negroes found on board, when the Vessel was captured, should be certified and properly legalised. I have the honour

to return it to Y. E. requesting that you will have the goodness to cause it to be furnished with these forms and send it me back again.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

THE BARON DE DAMAS.

His Excellency Lord Granville.

Second Enclosure in No. 75.

A Bord

Nègres	126	} Tous ces Esclaves ont été pris dans la Rivière de Sherbro'.
Négrillons	180	
Nègresses	52	
Négrettes	100	
Petits Enfants	2	

Total— 460

Pris après 34 Jours de traversée, venant de Boloom, Rivière Sherbro', en ayant à bord 483. Morts 23.

(Signé)

C. PELLFIER, Capitaine.
LE BOYER, Docteur.

Signed in our presence.

(Signed)

PERCY F. HALL, Lieut. in Charge.
JOHN W. C. NASH, Mate.

(Translation.)

On board

Negroes	126	} All these slaves were taken in the River Sher- bro'.
Negro boys	180	
Negro Women	52	
Negro girls	100	
Children	2	

Total—460

Captured after a passage of 34 days from Boloom, River Sherbro', the original number having amounted to 483, of whom 23 had died.

(Signed)

C. PELLETIER, Captain.
LE BOYER, Physician.

Signed in our presence,

(Signed)

PERCY F. HALL, Lieut. in Charge.
JOHN W. C. NASH, Mate.

No. 76.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1825.

I FORWARD to your Excellency the Copy of a Despatch from the Governor of the Mauritius to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, dated the 31 December last, stating, that there is every reason to suppose, that the Slave Trade continues to be carried on by the inhabitants of

Bourbon to a very great extent ; that no less than 1800 Blacks were introduced into Bourbon during the month of November, 1824, and that at the date of that Despatch, in December 1824, no less than five Vessels were actually engaged in the Trade.

I send to your Excellency, likewise, the Copy of a Private Letter from the Governor of the Mauritius, stating that a Schooner, the "*Walter Farquhar*," some time ago sold to a person at Bourbon, had been met with, laden with Slaves, and driven on shore on the Coast of Madagascar, by Captain Chapman, of H. M. S. *Ariadne* ; and that one Frenchman, named "*Réné Brosquet*," and 149 Slaves, were saved out of her.

Your Excellency will communicate this information to the Government of His Most Christian Majesty ; and express His Majesty's hope, that measures will at length be taken to put a stop to the encouragement which is given to this Trade, by French Subjects and by the Flag of France.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

First Enclosure in No. 76.

The Governor of The Mauritius to Earl Bathurst.

MY LORD,

Mauritius, 31 December, 1824.

I DEEM it my duty to state, for your Lordship's information, that from intelligence I have recently received, there is every reason to suppose that the Slave Trade continues to be carried on by the inhabitants of Bourbon to a very great extent ; and although Governor Freycinet expresses a great abhorrence of the traffick, and a sincere desire to put a stop to it, seizures are never made, and nothing is done to effect this purpose.

I am informed from very good authority, that no less than 1800 Blacks have been introduced into Bourbon during the last month, and that five Vessels are actually engaged in the Trade. One of them is stated to have been fitted out in France, and to have landed 300 Blacks from the West Coast of Africa ; the remaining Vessels are said to have procured their Cargoes from the Mozambique Channel and the Malay Coast.

I have great satisfaction in being able to state, that there is no reason to suppose that any Vessel under the British Flag is at all connected with the proceedings above alluded to, nor do I hear of any being engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

G. LOWRY COLE.

The Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 76.

The Governor of The Mauritius to R. W. Horton, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Mauritius, January 29, 1825.

ITAKE the first opportunity of sending you the Copy of a Letter which I received within these few days from Captain Chapman of His Majesty's Ship *Ariadne*, and by which you will learn, that that Officer has saved 149 Slaves from the Schooner "*Walter Farquhar*," driven on shore by him, near St. Luce, on the Madagascar Coast. I understand Captain Chapman is gone to the Seychelles for the hurricane months, and I do not expect him here until April ; so that I cannot at present afford you any other information than what is contained in the enclosed letter.

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The "Walter Farquhar" at one time belonged to this Island, but (as stated in Captain Moorsom's letter of November 17th, which accompanied mine to you of December 17th, 1823,) I am glad to think that she was some time ago sold to a person at Bourbon, and I have no reason whatever to imagine, that *my subjects* were in any way concerned or interested in her last adventure.

Believe me, &c.

R. W. Horton, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. LOWRY COLE.

Second Enclosure in No. 76.

Captain Chapman to the Governor of the Mauritius.

SIR,

H. M. S. Ariadne, Tamatave, January 4, 1825.

I have much pleasure in having the honor of stating to your Excellency, that after leaving Fort Dauphin on the 24th ultimo, being on the morning of the 26th off St. Luce, observed and chased a Schooner into that place.

I sent two boats to examine her, she having no colours hoisted, and a short time afterwards she made sail to the Southward, and immediately ran on shore on the main. I sent the Master to assist, if possible, in getting her off; that Officer returned, and reported the Schooner full of Slaves, no colours hoisted or White Men on board; that several of the Slaves were in the water.

I immediately anchored under the Island of St. Luce, and sent all boats away to save the Slaves: the Schooner filled and was totally lost.

Received from the Schooner 149 Slaves and one White Man, (French) named René Brosquet.

The Brig sailing at this moment, does not allow me to give Your Excellency a more perfect detail, which I hope you will excuse.

I have, &c.

*H. E. Lieut.-General,
The Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, G. C. B.*

(Signed)

H. CHAPMAN.

No. 77.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1825.

I SEND herewith to Your Excellency the Copy of a Communication, under date the 17th of this month, which has been addressed by the Secretary to the Admiralty to one of the Under Secretaries of State for this Department, enclosing a Report from Commodore Bullen upon the present state of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, and containing a List of French Vessels found off the Sherbro' River, all evidently trading in Slaves, and making preparations for the reception of their victims.

Your Excellency will make use of these Papers, for strengthening your Representations to the French Government, upon the prevalence of the Slave Trade under the Flag of France.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 77.

J. W. Croker, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, 17 May, 1825.

I AM commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning, an Extract of a

Letter from Commodore Bullen, with Copies of the Enclosures therein referred to, containing information respecting the Slave Trade carried on upon the Coast of Africa. I am, &c.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

J. W. CROKER.

Second Enclosure in No. 77.

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

(Extract.)

H. M. S. Maidstone, Sierra Leone, March, 1825.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of my arrival at this anchorage on the 15th instant, and to report my proceedings since quitting it on the 4th of December.

Finding there was but little hope of the Governor shortly arriving, none of the letters that were received by the Merchant Ships which daily came in, mentioning the circumstance of his having actually left England, I did not think it prudent longer to delay proceeding to the Southward, to visit my Squadron, and cruise for the interception of the Slave Trade.

On my arrival off Sherbro', I despatched two boats in charge of Lieutenant Poingdestre, to visit that River, (having received information of some Spanish Vessels obtaining Slaves off the Town of Jenkins) where he found the French Vessels described in the enclosed List, marked A, all evidently trading and making every preparation for the reception of Slaves.

Keeping close in shore, I visited Sugury and the River Gallinas, where I disturbed a great number of Spanish Schooners, who were bargaining for their Cargoes and waiting a good opportunity to ship them, and sail. One was the "Feliciano," reported to me in their Lordships' Letter of 16th December, and which was boarded by me in May last, when proceeding down the Coast, and has now returned to obtain another Cargo.

I am sorry to acquaint their Lordships, that I am of opinion the Slave Trade is again breaking out to the Northward, and carried on briskly in the neighbourhood of the Gallinas, and the Rivers Pongos and Nunez, by the Schooners from the Havana, which are all very fine fast-sailing Vessels, well manned and armed, fitted and intended, I firmly believe, for Piracy as well as Slaving, and from their evident superiority in sailing, are enabled to evade detection; as they clear the Coast in a few hours after taking in their Slaves, always using the precaution to send a Consort, to observe if any of the Cruizers are on the look out; to check this as much as my means will permit, I intend stationing a Vessel of the Squadron to cruise a short distance from the land, off the suspicious places, when I hope to have the pleasure of reporting to their Lordships, the capture of some of these Dealers in this illicit and inhuman Traffic.

On the 14th of January, off the Island of Princes, I fell in with and boarded "L'Amiable" Schooner, mounting two guns, under French colours, belonging to Nantes or to St. Maloes, Monsieur Dumonchel, Master, and J. Bidon, Owner, five days from the River St. John, and 121 Slaves on board, the Crew and Slaves in a dreadful state of sickness; but as my instructions strictly forbid any interference with that Nation, I allowed her to prosecute her Voyage without interruption.

Heaving to, on the 15th of January, off the mouth of Port Antonio, Princes Island, I perceived a suspicious Armed Schooner at Anchor under the Forts, without colours hoisted, although all the other Vessels in the Harbour had theirs flying. I therefore, sent one of my boats in charge of a Lieutenant, to examine her, who on his arrival near was hailed by the Sentinel at the Fort, and desired not to attempt to board her, accompanied by a threat of the consequence should he persist. Under these circumstances the Officer deferred visiting her until he had my instructions on the subject. I afterwards learnt it was

the "Pylades" Spanish Schooner, described in their Lordships' Letter of the 23d September, armed with six eighteen Pounders, well manned, and was taking in water, farinha, &c. preparatory to proceeding to Whydah, where her Cargo of Slaves was in readiness. It being a neutral Port, I felt great delicacy in proceeding to vigorous measures, but must consider the conduct of the Governor highly reprehensible in harbouring a Vessel, prosecuting a Traffick declared to be illegal by his own Nation, and that which the Schooner in question pretended to own, as it is scarcely possible he could be ignorant of her intentions.

On anchoring in that Harbour on the 7th February, I found the French Corvette "Hebe," Commodore La Freyte, and Brig "Bressane," Captain Huby, which had paid a partial, and short visit to the Coast, and were then preparing for a longer voyage, as reported, to Cayenne or the Brazils, whither they sailed on the 14th February.

J. W. Croker, Esq. (Signed.) CHARLES BULLEN.
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure (A.) in No. 77.

LIST of VESSELS boarded by the Boats of H. M. Ship "Maidstone," at Sherbro' Island, on the 8th December 1824.

NAMES.	MASTER.	How Rigg'd.	Under what Colours	Number of			When Sailed.	WHERE			CARGO.	REMARKS
				Men	Guns	Tons		From	Bound	Belonging		
L'Oriflamme.	Durmois	Sloop	French	16	..	57	1824	St. Thomas	Coasting	Guadaloupe	General	
Les deux Soeurs	Mornet	Do.	Do.	9	..	41	4 Aug.	Martinique	Sherbro'	Martinique	Do.	{ Boarded by "Swinger," 26th Nov.
Le Cesar	De la Touche	Brig	Do.	45	10	219	8	Guadaloupe	Do.	Guadaloupe	Do.	
La Rose	Durond	Schooner	Do.	15	..	121	30 Sep.	Nantz	Do.	Nantz	Do.	

No. 78.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received 9th June.)

SIR, Paris, 5th June, 1825.
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch marked, Slave Trade, of the 31st ultimo. with its Enclosures. I took an early opportunity of personally addressing myself to Monsieur le Baron de Damas upon the subject, and remarked to His Excellency that the Traffic in Slaves, under the French Flag, seemed to flourish in various quarters of the Globe,—that the measures adopted by the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, for carrying into effect the Stipulations of the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, were quite ineffectual; and upon my return home I repeated these observations in a Note, of which I herewith enclose a Copy.

I have, &c. Signed) GRANVILLE.
The Right Hon. George Canning. &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 78.

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

MONSIEUR LE BARON, Paris, 4th June 1825.
I HAVE the honor of transmitting to Your Excellency the Copy of a Despatch from the Governor of the Mauritius, stating that there is every reason to sup-

pose that the Slave Trade continues to be carried on to a very great extent by the Inhabitants of Bourbon; that no less than 1800 Blacks were introduced into Bourbon during the Month of November 1824, and that at the date of that Despatch, no less than five Vessels were actually engaged in this inhuman Traffic.

I also enclose an Extract of a private Letter from the Governor of the Mauritius, stating that a Schooner, "The Walter Farquhar," which was sold some time ago to a Person at Bourbon, had been met with, laden with Slaves, and driven on Shore on the Coast of Madagascar by Captain Chapman, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Ship "Ariadne," and that one Frenchman named René Brosquet, and 149 Slaves, were saved out of her.

When I yesterday verbally apprized you that I had received these Documents, and that I would transmit them to Your Excellency, I observed with regret that the Trade in Slaves under the French Flag seemed to flourish in various quarters of the Globe; and that the measures taken by the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, for carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade, were quite ineffectual.

To the exercise and extension of this unchristian Trade, I am instructed earnestly to call your Excellency's attention, and to express the hope of His Majesty, that the French Government will at length adopt measures for putting a stop to a Traffick, which though reprobated by the declarations of His Most Christian Majesty, appears to flourish under the existing Regulations.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 79.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq. to Viscount Granville.

Foreign Office, 10th June, 1825.

Mr. PLANTA presents his respects to Viscount Granville, and has the honor to send to His Excellency, by the direction of Mr. Secretary Canning, the accompanying Copy of a Note from the Secretary to the Admiralty, respecting the French Slave Vessel, "Les deux Nantais."

Mr. Planta is directed to request, that His Excellency will have the goodness to ascertain from the French Government, and to acquaint Mr. Canning, with the manner in which they would wish that the Document, inclosed in Lord Granville's Despatch, of the 2nd ult. should be certified and legalized.

His Excellency Viscount Granville. G.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 79.

J. W. Croker, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

Admiralty, 28th May, 1825.

Mr. CROKER presents his compliments to Mr. Planta, and in reply to his Letter of yesterdays' date, respecting the Case of the French Slave Vessel, "Les deux Nantais," begs to know in what way Mr. Secretary Canning understands that the Document alluded to is to be certified and legalized; as Mr. Croker is not aware of what would be considered sufficient by the French Authorities.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

No 80.

Mr. Secretary Canning, to Viscount Granville.

(Extract)

Foreign Office, June 11, 1825.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches to the 5th of June. inclusive, of the Slave Trade Series.

I have received from His Majesty's Consul General in France, a Report dated the 3d instant, upon the present state of the Slave Trade at Nantes. You are already in possession of the Information transmitted in that Report.

Your Excellency will remark a fact stated, respecting the Vessel "Les deux Nantais," which bears upon the face of it a strong proof of the indisposition of the local authorities at Nantes, to lend their cordial assistance in suppressing the Slave Trade. Your Excellency will communicate to the French Government the details contained in these papers, respecting the activity with which the Trade is carried on at Nantes; and you will more particularly call their attention to the conduct of the Marine Department at that Place; which by the premature disclosure of orders to seize the "Deux Nantais," appears to have gone far towards defeating the intentions of the French Government, to bring the Persons concerned in that Vessel to the punishment they have deserved.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

No. 81.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 12.)

SIR,

Paris, June 9, 1825.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 31st of May, marked Slave Trade, and I enclose a Copy of the Note which I addressed in consequence to M. le Baron de Damas, sending at the same time an Extract of Commodore Bullen's Report, together with a List of the French Slave Vessels found off the River Sherbro'.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 81.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

M. LE BARON,

Paris, June 8, 1825.

IN addition to the representation that I had the honour to address your Excellency the 4th of this Month, I beg leave to subjoin the enclosed Communication upon the present state of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, which I have since received from His Majesty's Government; it contains a Report from Commodore Bullen, Commanding His Majesty's Naval Forces on that Station, with a List of French Vessels found off the Sherbro River, all evidently engaged in this inhuman Traffick, and making preparations for the reception of their Victims.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 82.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 16.)

SIR,

Paris, June 13, 1825.

I have the honour to enclose a Copy of a Note from Monsieur le Baron de Damas, in answer to the one I addressed to His Excellency, the 4th of this Month, and of which I transmitted a Copy in my Despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 5th of this Month.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 82.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 9 Juin, 1825.

J'ai reçu, avec la Lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, les rapports qui y étaient joints relatifs à la traite des noirs, qu'on suppose avoir lieu à l'île Bourbon. Je me suis empressé de les transmettre au Ministre de la Marine, en l'invitant à faire prendre des informations sur les faits qui s'y trouvent exposés : je crois toutefois devoir faire observer à Votre Excellence que la plupart de ces faits ne paraissent appuyés que sur des allégations qui elles-mêmes, aux termes des rapports, ne reposent que sur des probabilités. Quant aux réflexions que Votre Excellence ajoute sur l'insuffisance ou l'inefficacité des mesures employées pour la repression de cet odieux trafic, le Ministère de sa Majesté Britannique doit savoir que le Gouvernement du Roi fait constamment tout ce qui dépend de lui pour y parvenir, et que les dispositions qui ont été faites à cet égard ont eu des résultats positifs et avantageux.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

Son Excellence Lord Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signé)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

(Translation.)

MY LORD,

Paris, June 9, 1825.

IN the Letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me, I received, enclosed, the informations concerning the Slave Trade supposed to be carried on at the Isle of Bourbon. I forwarded them, without loss of time, to the Minister of the Marine, requesting he would set on foot enquiries respecting the facts therein stated. It cannot, however, escape your Excellency's observation, that most of these facts rest only on allegations which, on the face of the informations, arise from mere probabilities. As to the reflections which your Excellency has added upon the insufficiency or inefficacy of the measures taken for the repression of this odious traffic, His Britannic Majesty's Ministers cannot be ignorant that the King's Government is incessantly using every endeavour to put it down, and that the dispositions made in this respect, have been attended by positive and beneficial results.

I have the honor to be, &c.

His Excellency Lord Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THE BARON DE DAMAS.

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No. 83.

Viscount Granville to Joseph Planta, Jun, Esq.—(Received June 16th.)

Paris, 13th. June 1825.

LORD Granville has to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Planta's Note, enclosing Copy of one from Mr. Croker respecting the French Slave Ship, "Les Deux Nantais."

He has in consequence addressed a Note to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting to know the manner in which His Excellency would wish that the Document, enclosed in Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 2nd. of May, should be certified and legalized.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 84.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 17th.)

SIR,

Paris, June 14, 1825.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th of June, marked Slave Trade, and shall take an early opportunity of making a Communication to M. de Damas upon the contents of it.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 85.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received June 30.)

SIR,

Paris, June 27th. 1825.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 15th Instant, together with a Copy of Papers relative to the Slave Trade, which have been presented by His Majesty's Command to both Houses of Parliament, in the course of the present Session.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 86.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received July 17.)

SIR,

Paris, July 14th. 1825.

I HEREWITH transmit a Copy of a Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, returning that part of the Copy of Lieutenant Percy Hall's report, relative to the Negro Slaves found on board the French Ship, "Les Deux Nantais," and which His Excellency considers to be a Document of such importance, as to wish to be put in possession of the Original; but should that be deemed impossible, it is necessary, he says, that the Copy granted to him should be certified by

me to be a true Copy, and to do which, I must either await your directions, or an authenticated Copy from the Admiralty, which I shall be able to certify.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 86.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 9 Juillet, 1825.

D'APRES la Lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, le 19 Juin dernier, en me transmettant la Copie d'une Pièce relative au navire "Les Deux Nantais," j'ai pris auprès de Monsieur le Ministre de la Marine les renseignements nécessaires pour déterminer le mode de légalisation qui doit constater l'authenticité de cette Pièce.

M. le Ministre de la Marine m'écrit à ce sujet, que comme ce Document est important, il serait désirable de pouvoir le transmettre en Original aux Tribunaux, mais, que dans le cas où votre Excellence ne pourrait se dessaisir de cet original, il sera nécessaire que la Copie soit certifiée véritable par votre Excellence, qui voudra bien me la transmettre revêtue de cette légalisation : c'est la seule formalité à remplir pour ce qui concerne votre Excellence. Je joins ici cette Copie.

(Signé)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

Son Excellence Le Vicomte Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Paris July 9, 1825.

AGREEABLY to the Letter which your Excellency did me the honor to write to me on the 19th. of June last, enclosing a Copy of a Paper relative to the Vessel called "Les deux Nantais," I have obtained from the Minister of the Marine the information necessary for settling the manner of legalisation which is to establish the authenticity of that Paper.

The Minister of the Marine states to me on this subject, that, as the Document in question is important, it would be desirable to be able to lay the Original of it before the Courts of Justice; but that in case your Excellency could not part with the Original, it will be necessary to have the Copy certified, to be a true one, by your Excellency, who will have the goodness to send it to me thus legalised, which is the only form to be observed as respects your Excellency. I have enclosed the Copy.*

(Signed)

THE BARON DE DAMAS.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 87.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, July 19, 1825.

I SEND herewith to your Excellency a Copy of a Despatch, which I have received from His Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone, dated the 10th of

* See Second Enclosure in No. 75.

April,* containing their Report upon the present state of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa. In your Communications with the French Government upon the subject of Slave Trade, your Excellency will avail yourself of the information contained in this Document, commenting upon those facts in it, which relate to the frequent use of the French Flag, as a cover to Enterprizes in Slave Trade, and urging the adoption of such measures, as shall put a stop to that practice.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

No. 88.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received July 28.)

SIR,

Paris, 25 July, 1825.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 19, Instant, marked Slave Trade, and I shall not fail, in my communication with the French Government, upon the subject of the Slave Trade, to avail myself of the information contained in the Documents that accompanied it.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 89.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, August 2d. 1825.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency a Copy, attested by the Secretary to the Admiralty, of the Document which the French Government wished to have authenticated, as reported in your Excellency's Despatch, marked Slave Trade, of the 14th Ultimo, respecting "Les deux Nantais."

I am, &c.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

Enclosure in No. 89.

A bord

Nègres	126	} Tous ces Esclaves ont été pris dans la rivière de Scherbro'.
Négrillons	180	
Négresses	52	
Négrettes	100	
Petits enfans	2	

Total—460

Pris après 34 jours de traversée venant de Boloom, Rivière Scherbro'

En ayant à bord 483

Morts 23

(Signé)

PELLETIER, Capitaine.
LE BOYER, Docteur.

Signed in our presence,

(Signé)

PERCY F. HALL, Lieut. in Charge.
JOHN W. C. NASH, Mate.

Friday, 10th Dec. 1824.

A true Copy, attested, (Signed)

J. W. CROKER.

* See Class A. No. 4.

2 F

N. B. This part of the Document is written in a French hand, apparently that of Mons. Le Boyer. (Signed) J. W. CROKER.

(Translation.)

On board

N. B. This part of the Document is written
in a French hand apparently that of
Mons. Le Boyer.
(Signed) J. W. CROKER.

Negroes	126	} All these Slaves were taken in the River Sher- bro'.
Negro Boys	180	
Negro Women	52	
Negro Girls	100	
Children	2	

Total—460

Taken after 34 days' sailing, coming from Boloom, River
Sherbro'.

Having on board 483

Dead 23

(Signed) PELLETIER, Captain.
LE BOYER, Doctor.

Signed in our presence.

(Signed) PERCY F. HALL, Lieut. in Charge.
JOHN W. C. NASH, Mate.

Friday, 10 Dec. 1824.

A true Copy, attested,

(Signed)

J. W. CROKER.

No. 90.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received 12th August.)

SIR,

Paris, 4 August, 1825.

I HEREWITH transmit a Copy of a Note which Monsieur le Baron de Damas has addressed to me, in consequence of a representation that was made to the French Government, by Sir Charles Stuart, in the month of April, 1824, of the conduct of the Captain of a French Vessel, the "Louise," accused of having thrown overboard 75 Slaves, forming part of his Cargo, on his voyage from the Coast of Africa to Guadeloupe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 90.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 28 Juillet, 1825.

AU mois d'Aôut de l'année dernière, M. Le Chevalier Stuart adressa au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des renseignemens qui signalaient le Capitaine Armand, commandant la Goelette "La Louise," comme croyable d'avoir fait jeter vivans à la mer 75 Nègres, faisant partie d'une cargaison plus considérable, qu'il conduisait à La Guadeloupe. Bien qu'il fut difficile de croire à une atrocité aussi revoltante, le Gouvernement s'empessa de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour s'assurer de la réalité des faits. J'ai la satisfaction d'apprendre et d'annoncer à votre Excellence, que d'après l'enquête ordonnée par le Ministère de la Marine, et les informations recueillies avec le plus grand soin, rien n'est venu confirmer la conduite imputée au Capitaine de La Louise. Les circonstances même de l'armement du navire concourent à rendre tout à fait invraisemblable l'action dont il est accusé.

Le fait de contravention aux Lois qui proscrivent la traite, n'en a pas moins donné lieu aux poursuites judiciaires qu'ont encouru La Louise et les trois autres navires que signalaient les mêmes rapports.

Je crois toutefois devoir à cette occasion rappeler à Votre Excellence une observation que l'expérience a souvent confirmée. C'est que, soit légèreté dans la manière dont ils sont recueillis, soit ignorance des véritables circonstances, il est rarement arrivé que les renseignemens n'aient pas présenté comme dans l'inculpation dirigée contre le Capitaine Armand, des inexactitudes, ou, au moins de l'exagération.

Son Excellence Lord Granville.
&c. &c. &c.

J'ai, &c.
LE BARON DE DAMAS.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Paris, July 28, 1825.

IN the month of August last, Sir C. Stuart addressed, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Communication, accusing Captain Armand, Commander of the Schooner, "La Louise," of having caused 75 Negroes, part of a more numerous Cargo which he was carrying to Guadeloupe, to be thrown overboard alive. Although it was difficult to give credit to so revolting an atrocity, the Government hastened to adopt the necessary measures to ascertain the truth. I have the satisfaction to find, and to announce to your Excellency, that, after the enquiry ordered by the Ministry of Marine, and the information collected with the greatest care, nothing has been elicited, at all confirming the conduct attributed to the Captain of the Louise. The very circumstances of the fitting out of the Ship concur to render the action of which he is accused wholly improbable.

The fact of contravening the Laws against the Slave Trade has nevertheless led to the institution of judicial proceedings against the Louise and the other three Ships mentioned in the same communication.

I think it, my duty however, on this occasion to recall to your Excellency an observation which experience has often confirmed: which is, that, whether from carelessness in the manner of collecting them, or from ignorance of the facts, it rarely happens but that the particulars stated, contain, as in the Case of the accusation against Captain Armand, inaccuracies, or at least exaggerations.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

His Excellency Lord Granville.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 91.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received August 11.)

SIR,

Paris, August 8, 1825.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 2d instant, marked Slave Trade, with the attested Document respecting the "Deux Nantais," which I immediately transmitted to His Excellency the Baron de Damas.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 92.

Mr. Pro Consul Pickford to Joseph Planta, Jun., Esq.

SIR,

British Consulate General, Paris, August 12, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for Mr. Secretary Canning's information, the Copy of a Letter just received from His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Nantes, by which you will perceive, that the owners of the French Vessel, "Deux Nantais," have positively succeeded, through the Pilots, in warning her not to approach a French Port.

Mr. Mackintosh adds that *he knows* that the Vessel in question has arrived safe at Antwerp, and that he is ready to prove the fact, of that Vessel having been warned not to enter the Port of Nantes, should it be deemed necessary.

I have, &c.

Joseph Planta, Jun., Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS PICKFORD.

Enclosure in No. 92.

Mr. Vice-Consul Mackintosh to Mr. Pro Consul Pickford.

SIR,

British Consulate, Nantes, August 8, 1825.

IN reference to my Letter of the 14th May last, and in obedience to the commands of His Excellency Lord Granville, communicated to me, in a Letter dated 15th June, by Mr. Mandeville, I have now the honour to make known to you, for the information of His Excellency, that the Owners of the French Vessel "Deux Nantais," commanded by Captain Pelletier, have positively succeeded, through the Pilots, in warning her not to approach a French Port. The above Vessel was boarded near Belle Isle (when about to enter the Loire) by a Pilot belonging to that Island, who delivered a Letter to the Captain, ordering him to proceed to Antwerp, and where *I know* she has arrived safe, and landed a Cargo originally intended for this Port.

I am not aware what steps the Owners intend taking, in order to secure their property, but I imagine they will instruct the Captain to proceed to some Colony, where she will undergo a sham sale, and thus by changing her name she will be able to return again to the Slave Trade.

Should Lord Granville be particularly anxious to substantiate the fact of this Vessel having been warned not to enter this Port, &c.—I beg you will inform His Excellency, that upon receiving his instructions to that effect, I will immediately proceed to Belle Isle, where I make no doubt but I shall succeed in obtaining legal and positive proof thereof.

I have, &c.

Thomas Pickford, Esq.

(Signed)

ROBERT MACKINTOSH.

No. 93.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning — (Received August 21.)

(Extract)

Paris, August 17, 1825.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your Despatch of June 11th, 1825, marked Slave Trade, I have addressed a Note to M. de Damas, of which the enclosed is a Copy, transmitting at the same time a Copy of the List of the number of Vessels fitting out at Nantes, for the purpose of trading in Slaves, and which was referred to in the above-mentioned Despatch.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

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Enclosure in No 93.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

Paris, August 17, 1825.

I HAVE received Instructions from my Court to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed Statement of the number of Vessels at Sea, fitting up and building, which are engaged or intended to be engaged in the Slave Trade from the Port of Nantes.

This statement indicates the encreased activity with which that iniquitous Traffic is carried on, and the inefficacy of the French Law, and Regulations, for its suppression.

I am also instructed particularly to call your Excellency's attention to the manner in which the intentions of the French Government have been defeated with respect to a Ship called the "Deux Nantais," belonging to Nantes, which was lately captured by a British Cruizer, carried to Kingston in Jamaica, and subsequently released by order of the British Admiral commanding on that station, and which having landed 400 Slaves in the Island of Cuba, was

red to be seized upon her return to France.

It appears that the owners of this Vessel were informed that the Commissary of Marine at Nantes was in possession of this order, and that Instructions were in consequence given by the Owners, to all the Pilots between Croisic, and Sables d'Olonne, to be on the look out for the arrival of the "Deux Nantais," commanded by Captain Pelletier, and to deliver a Letter to the Captain, advising him not to enter the Loire, but to proceed to Antwerp. In consequence of this precaution, the above Vessel was boarded near Belle-Isle, when about to enter the Loire, by a Pilot belonging to that Island; a Letter was delivered to the Captain, in consequence of which Letter, he directed his course to Antwerp, where the Vessel has arrived, and has landed a Cargo, originally intended for the Port of Nantes.

It is unnecessary for me to inform your Excellency, that the facts above stated afford presumptive evidence of the indisposition of the Local Authorities at Nantes to lend their cordial assistance in suppressing the Slave Trade; for by the premature disclosure of the order to seize the "Deux Nantais," the just intentions of the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, to bring the persons concerned in that Vessel to the punishment they deserved, has been entirely defeated.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency the Baron de Damas.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 94.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, Sept. 8th. 1825.

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Lordship, the Extract of a Communication received from the Admiralty, containing a statement by Commodore Bullen, of the prevalence of the Slave Trade, carried on under the Flag of France, upon the Coast of Africa, and particularly off the Gallinas; details of which, as Your Excellency will perceive, are furnished by Commodore Bullen in the account of his cruize down that Coast. Your Excellency will communicate these facts to the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, and express the hope of this Government that orders will be sent out to the French Colonial Authorities, to pursue such measures as may tend more effectually to discourage the con-

tinuance of this disgraceful Traffick under the protection of the Flag of France.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B. I am, &c.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

Enclosure in No. 94.

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

(Extract.)

H. M. S. Maidstone, Accra Roads, 18th June, 1825.

HAVING received information of some vessels trading for Slaves in the River Sherbro', on my arrival off the Bazara Islands on the 15th ultimo, I dispatched two boats of His Majesty's Ship under my command, accompanied by one from the "Esk," in charge of Lieutenant Griffin, of this Ship, with instructions to examine that River and its vicinity as minutely as possible, and rejoin me off Manera Point on the 18th, where he found the first four French vessels described in the inclosed List, marked A, all evidently trading, and making every preparation for the reception of their Slaves, as their Lordships will perceive by the remarks made by Lieutenant Griffin opposite each.

Keeping as close on shore as circumstances would admit, on the 19th at day light, I disturbed at anchor off the Rivers Gallinas and Sugury, a horde of French vessels, with a Spanish and Dutch Schooner in company.

The next morning, off the River St. Paul, I boarded the three other French vessels also described in the enclosed List; the "Ernestine" was clearly seen from this Ship, as we were standing towards them, disembarking her Slaves, aided and assisted by the boats and canoes of the "Eclair" and "Clarisse," and on my Lieutenant boarding her, was found with her Slave deck in such a filthy condition, and the kids with the spoons and part of the rice that they had that day breakfasted from, as to leave not a doubt to testify what I had witnessed.

I am sorry to acquaint their Lordships that the Slave Trade is still carried on briskly in the neighbourhood of the Gallinas, but the principal part engaged in that illicit Traffick are French, having in my way down boarded only two Spaniards, (the "Attrevida" and "Fingal.") The vessels employed by the French are generally well manned and armed, and from their great superiority in sailing, frequently escape detection; and their Lordships will perceive that several of them have been detained by the French Man of War Brig "Dragon," and sent to Senegal for adjudication, but have all been liberated by the Court there, and have returned to continue their inhuman voyage, although the "Dragon" was lately, from accounts, cruizing in that quarter. As my instructions forbid my interfering with vessels of that Nation; if Slaves are actually found on board, I have always desired the Lieutenant who boards them to be mild and minute in conducting the examination; and particularly in the Cases of those vessels who were assisting the "Ernestine."

J. W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BULLEN.

Sub Enclosure (A) in No 94.
LIST of French Vessels boarded by H. M. S. Maidstone, between 12th May and June 1825.

DATE.	PLACE.	Name of			How rigged.	Under what Colors	Number of		When Sailed.	Where			Cargo.	REMARKS.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner.			Men	Guns		From	Bound	Belonging		
17th May	River Sherbro'	Eleonore ..	Mourailleux	Le Mercier	Brigantine.	French	18	2	15 May 1824	Nantes	St. Thomas	Nantes	Delivered	There is no doubt from her large water casks and small wood in the hold, but that she is waiting for her Slaves.
—	—	Caravane...	Gayrend ...	De la Roche	Schooner	—	14	—	13 Feb. 1825	Martinique	Martinique	Toulon	Do.	Water filled and ready for her Slaves, which will be ready in the space of two Months.
—	—	Louise	Fatio	Fleuret & Co.	—	—	27	5	18 —	St. Thomas	France	Martinique	{ Do. in part	This Vessel was detained a short time since by the "Dragon," French Man of War Brig, but liberated by the Court at Senegal.
—	—	Modeste ...	Rijon Felix	Crenord.,...	—	—	13	2	5 Apr. —	Senegal ...	Trading ...	—	General.	
19 —	Off the River Gallinas.	Amazona ...	Villicente .	M. Cassarene	Brigantine.	—	20	2	109 7 Feb. —	Martinique	Do.	—	—	
—	—	Modeste ...	Dejourney	Lemoine ..	—	—	19	—	77 20 Mar. —	—	—	—	—	
—	—	Marianne...	Crenare ..	Geraut	—	—	13	—	54 23 —	—	—	—	—	
—	—	Assurance ..	Braizeur....	Gazoux	—	—	19	2	120 2 —	Nantes	—	Nantes	—	This Vessel was also detained by the "Dragon," but liberated at Senegal by the Court on the 30th January last.
20 —	Off River St. Paul.	Ernestine..	Milaud	Bidon	Schooner	—	11	—	39 1 Jan. —	Cayenne ...	Cayenne ..	Cayenne....	Delivered	Water filled and wood on board, Slave deck laid, and she appeared to have had her Slaves on board this morning, which accounted for the number of Canoes and Boats of the other Vessels in company leaving her when I was standing in: the kids were also found with spoons, and pieces of them, that the Slaves had breakfasted from.
—	—	Eclair.....	N. Fleury ..	Richard	Brigantine.	—	19	2	134 7 Apr. —	Nantes	Trading ...	Nantes	General.	
—	—	Clarisse ...	C. Claisse...	Sellier	Schooner	—	18	—	122 7 Feb. —	—	—	—	—	
—	Off R. Junk	Adolphe ...	Thomas	Vallie	Brig	—	25	4	150 17 Mar. —	Senegal	—	—	—	Detained by the "Dragon" on the 1st March, but liberated by the Court at Senegal, and has now returned to this River where some of her Cargo for trade had been landed previous to detention.
21 —	Grand Bassar	Elizabeth...	Desangat ..	Lafont	Schooner	—	14	—	67 23 Feb. —	Guadeloupe	Princes' ...	Guadeloupe	—	

(Signed)

CHARLES BULLEN, Commodore.

No. 95.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received Sept. 15.)

SIR,

Paris, Sept. 12, 1825.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch marked Slave Trade, of the 8th instant; and I shall not fail to communicate the statements therein contained, to the Government of His Most Christian Majesty.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 96.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received Sept. 25.)

SIR,

Paris, September 22, 1825.

I HAVE the honor to enclose a Copy of a Note from the Baron de Damas, in answer to that which I addressed to His Excellency, upon the receipt of your Despatch of the 8th instant, marked Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 96.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 17 Septembre, 1825.

J'AI reçu avec la Lettre que Votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 13 de ce mois, les renseignements qui l'accompagnaient et qui signalent plusieurs Bâtiments Français comme faisant la traite des Noirs. Je me suis empressé de les transmettre au Ministre de la Marine en l'invitant à faire prendre à cet égard des informations exactes, et à donner des ordres en conséquence.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

S. E. L'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre.
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Paris, September 1825.

I HAVE received, with the Letter which Your Excellency was pleased to address to me on the 13th of this Month, the Documents accompanying it, which accuse several French Ships of carrying on the Slave Trade. I have hastened to transmit them to the Minister of Marine, requesting him to obtain exact information on the subject, and to give the necessary orders for that purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

H. E. The Ambassador of England.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 97.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, October, 27, 1825.

I FORWARD to your Excellency, the Copy of a Communication received by the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, from General Sir Lowry Cole, His Majesty's Governor for The Mauritius, on the subject of a clandestine and illegal transportation of Slaves from that Island, into the Island of Bourbon.

Proceedings having been had upon this Case in the Courts of Bourbon; sentence was declared, that the Vessel, the "Marie," importing the Slaves from Mauritius, should be confiscated; that her Captain should be interdicted from again commanding a Vessel of France, but that the Slaves should be given up to Messrs. Robins, of Bourbon, claiming them as their property in that Island.

This strange contradiction in the Sentence appears to have been grounded on the assertion made by the Bourbonese Claimants, that these Slaves had belonged to them prior to the arrival of the Vessel at Bourbon. Against this assertion, is the unanimous statement, separately taken, of each of the Slaves, that they belonged to Persons in the Mauritius, and were transported to Bourbon for sale in the night, and on board of the Vessel in question, "The Marie." There is the *Recensement Triennal*, taken in Mauritius, of the Slaves belonging to Mr. Calmet, one of the Persons by whom, at the period mentioned, most of them were sold, and which describes minutely certain characteristics, by which these individual Slaves are recognized. There is the evidence of three persons of credibility who knew the Slaves in Mauritius; and there is also the very Sentence of the Colonial Court, against the Vessel and Captain condemned for the illegal transportation.

The Sentence of the Colonial Court, it appears, has, by orders of M. Freycinet, His Most Christian Majesty's Governor of Bourbon, been carried up for a renewed hearing, to the Supreme Court of Cassation.

It is to be hoped that the Court of Cassation will reverse the latter part of the Sentence given; and order that the Slaves shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor of The Mauritius.

I have to instruct Your Excellency, to address the French Government on the subject; to communicate to them the accompanying Papers; and to express on the part of His Majesty's Government a hope, that His Most Christian Majesty's Ministers will see justice done on this occasion, so that no encouragement may be given to the continuance of the practice of clandestine transporting Slaves from a Colony of one Nation to a Colony of the other; a practice decidedly contrary to the Laws of the two Countries, and detrimental to the interests of their Colonies.

Your Excellency, in your communication with the French Minister, will not omit to express the sense which this Government entertains of the loyal and upright conduct of the Governor of Bourbon, throughout the whole of this unpleasant transaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B.

GEORGE CANNING.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 97.

General Sir Lowry Cole to Earl Bathurst.

MY LORD,

Mauritius, 21st June, 1825.

IN reference to that part of my Despatch (No. 72), of 1824, which stated that certain Slaves had been clandestinely and illegally transported from this Island

of Bourbon, I have now the honor to forward to your Lordship copies of the Correspondence which has passed on the subject between Governor Freycinet and myself, (1 to 11) to which I add Copies of Two Letters (12 and 13) which I have received from Mr. Vetch, the British Consular Agent, at Bourbon.

I have already had the honor of acquainting your Lordship, that, in order to identify the Slaves in question, and to prove to the Courts of Bourbon, that those individuals belonged to this Island, I had sent down an Officer and two or three Men, who were well acquainted with Mr. Calmet's Blacks, generally, and their identification was established beyond all manner of doubt.

Your Lordship will observe on referring to the Enclosure (No. 13), that by sentence of the Court of Revision, at Bourbon, the vessel which conveyed the Slaves has been confiscated, and the Captain interdicted from ever again commanding a French vessel; whilst the Slaves, for the introduction of whom the Schooner "Marie" has been condemned, are declared the property of the Persons claiming them at Bourbon.

It must be unnecessary for me to point out to Your Lordship the extraordinary contradiction of the Sentence in question; indeed, Governor Freycinet in his Letter, marked Enclosure (No. 9.) frankly expresses his surprise on the occasion, and adds that he has appealed from it to the "Cour de Cassation," in France. On learning the final decision of the Court at Bourbon, I conceived it my duty to address a letter to Governor Freycinet, (10) claiming the Slaves as subjects of His Majesty; but His Excellency states in reply, (11) that, according to the Sentence (and notwithstanding the Appeal) the Blacks have of necessity been given up to the Claimants at Bourbon.

I am induced to trouble Your Lordship with all the Papers relating to this transaction, as it may possibly be deemed necessary to address the Court of France on the subject: the question involved is one of considerable interest to this Colony; for as Slaves are sold for much higher prices at Bourbon than here, a continuation of the illegal speculation now reported would be most injurious to The Mauritius, and would perhaps lead to misunderstandings between the two Colonies.

I beg leave to express to Your Lordship, that, throughout the whole of the present affair, the loyalty of Governor Freycinet's conduct and proceedings has been most conspicuous, and no exertions seemed to have been spared by His Excellency to produce a decision altogether different from that which has been pronounced by the Courts of Bourbon.

I have only further to inform Your Lordship, that Mr. Calmet, after being released from the Civil Prison (where the nature of the charges against him would no longer permit of his being detained) forfeited his recognizances and has absconded. Your Lordship will however remark, by the accompanying Copy of a Sentence of the Court of Vice Admiralty of this Colony, (14) that he has been condemned in Penalties for the illegal removal of his Slaves, but it has not been advisable, for want of sufficient evidence, to continue the prosecution against the other Persons implicated in the transaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

G. LOWRY COLE.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub Enclosure (1.) in No. 97.

MONSR. LE GOUVERNEUR,

St. Paul, le 20 Aout, 1824.

DANS la nuit du 17 ou 18 de ce mois, des Noirs, qui, suivant leur déclaration auraient appartenu aux Sieurs Calmet et Dupont, habitans de Maurice, paraissent avoir été débarqués à Bourbon par un des nos Caboteurs, qui, étant parti le 12 du Port Louis, vient mouiller le 15 sur notre rade de St. Paul.

Ces Noirs étaient au nombre de vingt-un, l'Administration avertie à point, en saisit vingt dès le lendemain, on est à la recherche de celui qui manque. Des informations sont commencées contre le Capitaine et l'équipage du navire caboteur. Comme cette espèce particulière de contravention est prévue et caractérisée par nos Loix locales, et que d'ailleurs, dans le cas actuel, la preuve ne sera pas évidemment susceptible de difficultés, malgré le système de dénégation où les inculpés se renferment, je ne doute pas que nos Tribunaux ne prononcent condamnation.

Je me réserve de témoigner alors à votre Excellence combien j'ai à cœur de réparer les atteintes qu'on aurait voulu porter d'ici aux intérêts de la Colonie qu'elle administre.

Je me fais un devoir, Monsieur le Gouverneur, de vous communiquer des projets que cette occasion a fait venir à ma connaissance. Beaucoup d'habitans de Maurice se proposent, m'a-t-on assuré, de faire passer clandestinement leurs Noirs à Bourbon, soit pour les y vendre, soit avec le dessein de demander à s'y établir eux mêmes. De mon côté je mettrai tous mes soins à déjouer ces combinaisons.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Le Commandant et Administrateur
pour S. M. T. C.)

S. E. Le Général Lowry Cole,
Gouverneur de l'Ile Maurice, &c.

(Signé) HY. DE FREYCINET.

(Translation.)

SIR,

St. Paul, August 20, 1824.

IN the night between the 17th and 18th instant, some Negroes who confessed that they had been the property of Messrs. Calmet and Dupont, inhabitants of Mauritius, were, it seems, put on shore at Bourbon by one of our Coasters, which left Port Louis on the 12th and came to an anchor in our road of St. Paul on the 15th.

Of the twenty-one, the number to which they amounted, the Administration possessing accurate intelligence, apprehended twenty the very next day, and pursuit is making after the one not found. Proceedings have been commenced against the Master and Crew of the Coaster. As this kind of transgression has been anticipated, and its enormity set forth by our local Laws, and as, besides, in the present Case, the proof can obviously be not at all difficult, in spite of the systematical prevarication of the Culprits, I make no doubt but that our Tribunals will pronounce Sentence of condemnation. I shall then not fail evincing to Your Excellency my solicitude, to make reparation for any encroachment which may have been attempted from this Island, on the interests of the Colony governed by Your Excellency.

I deem it my duty to reveal to you designs which, on the present occasion, have come to my knowledge. I have been assured that many inhabitants of Mauritius intend to smuggle their Negroes into the Isle of Bourbon, either for the purpose of selling them, or with a view of applying for permission to settle in this Island. I shall on my part use every effort to defeat these plans.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(The Commandant and Administrator
for His Most Christian Majesty.)

H. E. General Lowry Cole,
Governor of the Isle of Mauritius, &c.

(Signed) HY. DE FREYCINET.

Sub Enclosure (2) in No. 97.

SIR,

Mauritius, September 3d. 1824.

I HAVE had the honor to receive Your Excellency's Letter of the 20th ult., and hasten to express to Your Excellency how very sensible I am of the feelings

and principles which have influenced Your Excellency's measures in the case of the seizure of certain Blacks, clandestinely withdrawn from The Mauritius, and conveyed to Bourbon on board the "Marie," Captain Imbert.

I have caused Mr. Calmet, stated to be the Owner of the Blacks in question, to be arrested, but I have been unable to secure his Accomplice, Mr. Dupont, as there are three Persons of that name here; and, I must therefore entreat Your Excellency to have the kindness to favour me with the christian name, and some further information on the subject of this Individual.

I shall forbear saying more on this matter until I shall be honoured with another Communication from Your Excellency; in the mean time I must repeat how much I feel obliged by the promptitude of Your Excellency's proceedings, which, in bringing the present Offenders to justice, will deter others from embarking in an undertaking so decidedly contrary to the Laws of the two Colonies, and calculated to be very injurious to the welfare and interests of The Mauritius.

I have, &c.
His Excellency Governor Freycinet, (Signed) G. LOWRY COLE.
Bourbon.

Sub Enclosure (3) in No. 97.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

St. Paul, le 7 Septembre, 1824.

J'AI l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence un Précis de l'interrogatoire auquel il fut procédé ici aussitôt après la saisie des Noirs dont j'ai parlé dans ma Lettre du 20 Août (No. 89.) Ce n'est là qu'un simple renseignement, mais il peut fournir d'utiles indications, et faciliter les recherches que votre Excellence se proposerait d'ordonner à Maurice, relativement aux Sieurs Calmet, Dupont et Rempart.

J'ai mandé au Procureur du Roi d'interroger ceux des dits Noirs qui ont dit avoir été envoyés à bord du Navire, La Marie, par le Sieur Dupont, afin qu'ils donnent au sujet de celui-ci des notions précises qui le fassent distinguer des autres Individus qui portent le même nom à Maurice. Déjà peut-être, la Pièce que j'envoie ci joint à votre Excellence ne sera-t-elle pas inutile pour cet objet.

On cherche à prouver que les Noirs en question étaient à Bourbon avant l'époque du retour de la Goëlette La Marie: qu'ils avaient été acquis pour le compte d'une maison de cette Isle; et le Ministre Public m'informe qu'ils ont été réclamés par leurs soi-disants Propriétaires. Comme tout peut s'obscurcir devant les Tribunaux, où il n'est pas rare de voir paraître des Misérables pour soutenir des assertions fausses, et témoigner contre leur conscience, je vous prie, Monsieur le Gouverneur, de me communiquer les découvertes qui pourraient être faites à Maurice concernant cette affaire.

Pour moi, Monsieur le Gouverneur, en vous écrivant ainsi que je l'ai fait le 20 Août, j'ai cru ne remplir qu'une simple obligation de convenance et d'équité. Les expressions dont vous avez bien voulu m'honorer dans votre réponse me sont un nouveau témoignage que la politesse la plus exquise, ne vous est pas moins familière que la noblesse des sentimens.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Le Commandant et Administrateur

S. E. Le Général Lowry Cole,

pour le Roi.)

(Signé)

HY. DE FREYCINET.

(Translation.)

SIR,

St. Paul, Sept. 7, 1824.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Excellency an Abstract of the examination instituted immediately upon the capture of the Negroes, mentioned by me in my Letter of Aug. 20, (No. 89.) Though nothing but an interrogatory, it may furnish useful hints and facilitate the inquiries which Your Excellency

may be disposed to order at The Mauritius, in regard to Messrs. Calmet, Dupont and Rempart. I have instructed the King's Attorney-General to interrogate those of the Negroes in question who said they had been sent on board the "Maria" by Mr. Dupont, that they may give, concerning the latter, such information as shall render it possible to distinguish him from other persons bearing the same name at Mauritius. Perhaps even the paper which I have enclosed to Your Excellency may be of some use for this purpose.

It is attempted to be proved that the Blacks alluded to were at Bourbon previous to the return of the Schooner "Maria;" and that they had been purchased for a house established in that Island. The Superintendent of the Police also told me that they had been claimed by their pretended Owners. As it is possible to gloss over every thing in Courts of Justice, where it is not uncommon to see Wretches stand forth, and, careless of belying their consciences, support falsehoods. I beg, Sir, you will inform me of any discoveries that may happen to be made at Mauritius concerning this transaction.

I write the present Letter, as I did that of the 20th August, from a persuasion of being bound in propriety and fairness to address myself to you. The expressions with which you have been pleased to honour me in your answer afford me a fresh proof that the most refined politeness is no less familiar to you than rectitude of principle.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(The Commandant and Administrator
in the name of the King)
(Signed) HY. DE FREYCINET.

H. E. General Lowry Cole,

Sub Enclosure (4) in No. 97.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

St. Paul, le 21 Septembre, 1824.

LES Noirs qui ont fait des déclarations relatives au Sr. Dupont ont été de nouveau questionnés, afin qu'ils fissent connaitre distinctement cet individu. Le Procureur du Roi m'informe qu'ils ont fait les réponses suivantes :

Ils avaient été transportés des Seychelles à Maurice depuis un mois environ, quand on les a embarqués sur le navire "La Marie." Ils ne savent pas les prénoms du Sr. Dupont. Ils disent qu'il est habitant à la Montagne Longue, et qu'il a un emplacement au Grand Port. Ils n'ont pu désigner aucun des Propriétaires voisins du Sr. Dupont, soit au Grand Port, soit à l'habitation.

Quoique ces indices ne soient pas tout à fait directs, ils pourront aider utilement aux perquisitions que vous avez ordonnées. Je continue à prier votre Excellence de m'en communiquer les résultats. J'ai eu l'honneur de lui dire qu'on s'était présenté ici pour réclamer les Noirs en question. L'on a soutenu ce prétendu droit de propriété devant le Magistrat. Dans cet état de choses j'ai voulu que le Ministre Public ne portât l'affaire en instance qu'après qu'il aura été nanti de tous les renseignements propres à jeter plus de jour sur les causes de sa plainte, et en même temps à confondre celui qui s'est présenté pour se dire Propriétaire des Noirs.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.
S. E. Le Général Lowry Cole, (Signed) H. DE FREYCINET.

(Translation.)

SIR,

St. Paul, September 21, 1824.

THE Blacks, who made depositions relative to Mr. Dupont, have again been interrogated with the view of drawing from them information which might lead to his being distinctly known. The King's Attorney General informs me that their answers were to the following effect :

It is about a month since they were carried from Seychelles to Mauritius and put on board the "Maria." They are not informed of the christian names

of Mr. Dupont. They say his house is at the Montagne Longue, and that he has a Residence at the Great Port. They are unable to point out any of the neighbours of Mr. Dupont, either at the Great Port or at the Montagne Longue.

Though these particulars be not conclusive, they may be useful in guiding the inquiries which you have directed to be set on foot. I once more entreat your Excellency to let me know the result of them. I have had the honour to state to Y. E. that a Person had presented himself here who claimed the Negroes in question. He insisted on his pretended right of property before the Magistrate. Under these circumstances I have directed the "Public Minister" to suspend the prosecution till he shall be in possession of all the information calculated to throw more light on the merits of his Action, and at the same time to cover with confusion the Individual that presented himself to say that he was the Owner of the Blacks.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. E. General Lowry Cole,

(Signed)

H. DE FREYCINET.

Sub Enclosure (5) in No. 97.

SIR,

Mauritius, October 9, 1824.

I HAVE been honored with the receipt of your Excellency's Letters of the 7th and 21st Instant, and am most obliged by the information they contain.

Enclosed I transmit to your Excellency a Copy of Mr. Calmet's "Recensement," by which you will perceive that a great portion of the Slaves, who have been seized at Bourbon, evidently appear to be those recensed by Mr. Calmet.

For want of evidence, it has not as yet been possible to proceed against the Parties here, but, should the information afforded by your Excellency, in regard to Mr. Dupont and François Rempart, lead to the discovery of any further particulars, I shall not delay in communicating them to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. LOWRY COLE.

His Excellency Governor Freycinet, Bourbon.

Enclosure.

Précis de l'audition de vingt noirs que le Navire Caboteur "La Marie" est prévenu d'avoir transportés illégalement de l'île Maurice à Bourbon.

Alaquelle audition il a été procédé le 19 Août, 1824, d'après les ordres de Mr. le Commandant et Administrateur pour le Roi, et selon les formalités d'usage, par M. M. Louis Jean Baptiste Thoumin, Lieutenant de Gendarmerie Royale, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, Commandant la Place de St. Paul, et Ferdinand Reynaud, Commis de Marine, Chargé du Service Administratif, au Quartier St. Paul.

Les Noirs susdits ayant été conduites successivement et séparément par un Gendarme, le premier entendu a déclaré se nommer (No. 1.) **Pierre Bonhomme* Noir Créole de l'île Maurice, Charpentier Civil, appartenant au Sieur Calmet demeurant au Port Louis. Il dépose ce qui suit :

"Le 11 Août, vers dix heures du soir, le Sr Calmet, mon Maître, est venu nous donner l'ordre de faire nos dispositions pour partir travailler à la Rivière Noire.

"Environ les deux heures du Matin de la même nuit, il nous a fait embarquer dans une Piroque appartenant au Sieur François Rempart entrepreneur de batelage au Port Louis, escortés par notre Maître. Nous avons mis à terre dans la petite Rivière où nous avons fait cuire notre déjeuner, et nous y avons séjourné, cachés dans les herbes, jusqu'au soir, quand on nous a fait reprendre la mer dans la même piroque, au nombre de seize, tous appartenant au dit Sr Calmet.

“ La nuit faite, on a dirigé la piroque sur des signaux que faisait un navire sous voile. Environ les dix heures du soir nous avons accosté ce navire, et avons été forcés par notre Maître de monter à bord. Nous y avons trouvé cinq Noirs appartenant au *Sieur Dupon* (ou Dupont) habitant de Maurice.”

Ont déposé des mêmes faits et circonstances, les nommés :

- | | |
|---------|--|
| No. 2 * | Pierre, Créole de Maurice, agé de 22 ans, Charpentier. |
| 3 * | Hyacinthe, Malgache 22 idem |
| 4 * | Auguste, idem 20 idem |
| 5 * | Joseph, Mozambique 25 idem |
| 6 * | Philogème, Créole de Maurice ... 20 idem |
| | Lindor, Malgache 20 idem |
| | Alexis, Mozambique 20 idem |
| 7 * | Atio, idem 30 idem |
| 8 * | Minos idem 25 idem |
| | Izidor, Malgache 35 idem |
| 9 * | Aurélie, Créole de Maurice 12 environ |
| | Antoinette, Malgache 20 |
| 10 * | Aurélie, Malgache 25 |
| | Celle-ci a un enfant nommé, |
| | Anne Marie, agée de 13 Mois |
| 11 * | Le Noire, Pierre Louis, Créole de Bourbon, agé d'environ 60 ans, n'a point comparu, ayant échappé aux recherches de la Gendarmerie.—Suivant le dire des précédens, il appartenait aussi au Sr. Calmet. |
| | Ont encore comparu, et toujours séparément. |
| | Théodore, Mozambique, agé de 25 ans, noir de Pioche. |
| | Calix idem 25 idem |
| | Manuel .. idem 20 idem |
| | Bijoux .. idem 25 idem |
| | Antoine .. idem 20 idem |

Lesquels ont déclaré avoir été envoyés des Seychelles à Maurice par leur Maître, le *Sieur Pinel* ou *Finel Major*, à Mr. Dupont, habitant de cette dernière Ile, pour y être vendus. Que le dit Sr. Dupont les a envoyés à Bourbon, pour y être vendus plus avantageusement; qu'ils ont été conduits, de nuit, dans une grande Piroque, du Port Louis à bord de la Goelette La Marie, où ils sont montés peu d'instans avant ceux du Sr. Calmet.

Note.—The Blacks marked thus (*) and numbered from 1 to 11, evidently agree with their Recensement, as furnished by Mr. Calmet.

(Translation.)

ABSTRACT of an examination of 20 Negroes, whom the “ La Marie,” Coasting Vessel, is accused of having illegally conveyed from the Isle of Mauritius to that of Bourbon; which examination was taken on the 19th August, 1824, pursuant to the orders of the Commandant and Administrator for the King, and with the usual formalities, by Messrs. Louis Jean Baptiste Thoumier, Lieut. of the Royal Gendarmerie, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Commandant of the Fortress of St. Paul, and by Ferdinand Reynaud, “ Commis de Marine,” charged with the Administrative Service at the Quarter of St. Paul.

The above Blacks having been conducted successively, one after another, by a Gendarme, the first who was examined, gave his name (No. 1) Pierre Bonhomme, Creole of the Isle of Mauritius, Carpenter, belonging to Mr. Calmet, of Port Louis; he deposes as follows:

“ On the 11th of August before ten o'clock at night, Mr. Calmet, my Master, came to tell us that we should prepare for our departure, to work at Black

River. About two o'clock the same night, he made us embark in a canoe belonging to Mr. François Rempart, Contractor for boatmen's fares, at Port Louis, and escorted us himself. We landed on a bank of the Small River, cooked our breakfast, and remained concealed among the grass till the evening, when we were obliged to put to sea again in the same canoe, being sixteen of us, all belonging to the said Mr. Calmet. When it was completely dark, the canoe directed her course by the signals made by a Vessel under sail. About ten at night we hailed that Vessel, and were forced by our Master to go on board of her. We there met five Blacks belonging to Mr. *Dupon* (or *Dupont*) of the Isle of Mauritius."

The same facts and circumstances were collected from the depositions of

No. 2 * Pierre, a Creole of Mauritius, aged 22 years, Carpenter.

3 * Hyacinthe, Malgache, 22 ditto

4 * Auguste, Ditto 20 ditto

5 * Joseph, from Mozambique, 25 ditto

6 * Philogème, Creole, from Mauritius. 20 ditto

Lindor, Malgache, 20 ditto

Alexis, from Mozambique, 20 ditto

7 * Atio, Ditto, 30 ditto

8 * Minos, Ditto, 25 ditto

Izidor, Malgache, 35 ditto

9 * Aurélie, Creole, from Mauritius, abt. 12 ditto

Antoinette, Malgache, 20 ditto

10 * Aurélie, Malgache 25 ditto

Has a Child of the name of

Anne Marie, aged 13 months.

11 * Pierre Louis, a Creole, from Bourbon, about 60 Years of Age, did not appear, having eluded the search of the Gendarmerie. He also, according to the deposition of the above Blacks, belonged to Mr. Calmet.

There further appeared, one by one :

Theodore, from Mozambique, aged 25 years, labourer in husbandry.

Calix, Ditto 25 ditto

Manuel, Ditto 20 ditto

Bijoux, Ditto 25 ditto

Antoine, Ditto 20 ditto

Who declared that they had been sent from Seychelles to Mauritius by their Master, Mr. Pinel, or Finel, Senior, to Mr. Dupont, an inhabitant of the latter Island, to be sold ; that Mr. Dupont had sent them to Bourbon, for a better market ; and that they were conducted during the night in a large canoe from Port Louis, on board the " Marie," Schooner, which they reached a few moments before those of Mr. Calmet.

Note.—The Blacks marked thus * and numbered from 1 to 11, evidently agree with their Recensement, as furnished by Mr. Calmet.

RECENSEMENT TRIENNAL DES ESCLAVES.

Etat fourni par Joseph Cyprien Calmet, habitant au Port Louis, des Esclaves lui appartenant.

Noms.	Surnoms.	Couleur.	Emplois.	Age.	Taille.		Pays.	Marques.	Parens.	Mutations.
					Pieds	Pouces				
Joseph....	Alexandre...	Rougeatre	Chapelier	18	5	2	Malgâche			
Prosper....	Louis	Noire	Do	13	4	5	Do	Marques de son Pays sur le Bras		
Acinthe...	Vincent	Rougeatre	Do	12	4	1	Do			
Marcelin ..	Balthazar....	Noire	Do	15	4	8	Do	Marques de son Pays sur le Bras		

Le nombre total des Esclaves est de quatre.

Fourni le 31 Août, 1815, fo. 1138, vol. 3eme, Personnel.

RECENSEMENT TRIENNAL DE 1819.

Idel	Laurent.....	Rouge	Domestique	23	5	1	Malgâche			Acheté de Monsr. Jean Rivière.
Philogene ..	Arture	Rougeatre	Do	18	3	8	Crêol			Acheté de Mr. Menart, recenti par Made. A Dureau.
ophie	Dormie	Noir Rouge	Do	20	4	3	Malgâche	De son pays		Acheté de Monsr. Hypolite Frouin.
idor	Lespays.....	Noire	Do	24	5		Mozambique	De son pays au visage		Acheté de Monsr. Louis Pigeot, fils.
Joseph....	Pierre	Noire	Do	22	5	2	Mozambique	Huit marques à chaque côté du visage, trois sur le front au dessus du nez		Acheté de Made. Antoine Euphrosine.
ierre	Bonhomme ..	Noir Rouge	Do	21	4	11	Crêol			Acheté de Monsr. Gabriel Roilet.

Le nombre total de mes Esclaves pour l'Anné 1819 est de neuf.

Fourni le 5 Mars, 1819, non enregistré étant incorrect.

RECENSEMENT TRIENNAL DE 1822.

Auguste ..		Rouge	Maçon	23	5		Malgâche			Acquis, le dit Noir, de Mr. Boisgard, Jeune.
Minos		Noire	Domestique	22	5	3	Mozambique			Acquis de Mons. Garien.
upiter ...	Dit Baladin ..	Noire	Pioche	50	4	10	Idem	De son pays		Acquis de Monsr. Desjardins.
ierre.....		Rouge	Charpentier	22	4	7	Crêol Malgâche			Acquis de Jean Dantoine.
Henry	François	Noire	Domestique	35	5		Malgâche	De son pays		Acquis de Made. Caetanne.
ierre Louis		Rouge	Charpentier	45	5	8	Crêol Bourbonnais		Ayant des Parents	Acquis de Monsr. Dupont.
Philogene ..		Rougeatre	Domestique	12	3	8	Crêol Malgâche			Acquis de Made. Veuve Mienard.
atisse	Jacques	Noire	Idem	22	4	10	Mozambique	Marques du front		Acquis de Monsr. Faucheur, fils.
aramée ..	Feuillage	Noire	Pioche	22	4		Do			Acquis de Monsr. Guidel.
urélie ...	Timonde		Couturiere	24	4	9	Malgâche			Acquis de Made. Veuve Humbert.
osalie ...	Althea.....	Rouge	Domestique	29	4	9½	Idem			Acquis de Made. Veuve Michel.
urélie ...	Marie Louise	Mulâtresse	Do	10	3	4	Crêol			Acquis de Mons. Langlais.

Le nombre total des Esclaves à moi appartenant est douze.

Fourni le 25 Avril, 1822, non enregistré étant incorrect.

Pour Copie conforme aux Recensements du Sieur Calmet.

(Signé)
2 K

T. BRADSHAW, Registrar of Slaves.

TRIENNIAL CENSUS OF SLAVES.

(Translation.)

Return of Slaves belonging to Joseph Cyprien Calmet, of Port Louis, furnished by himself.

Names	Surnames.	Colour.	Employmt.	Age	Height.		Country.	Marks.	Relatives.	Of whom Bought.
					Feet	Inches.				
Joseph....	Alexander ..	Reddish	Hatter	18	5	2	Malgâche	Having the marks of his Country on the arms.		
Prosper ...	Louis	Black	Ditto	13	4	5	Ditto			
(3.) Jacinthe ..	Vincent	Reddish	Ditto	12	4	1	Ditto			
Marcelin ..	Balthasar ...	Black	Ditto	15	4	8	Ditto	Marks of his Country on the arms.		

In all, Four Slaves.

Handed in the 31st of August, 1815, folio 1138, vol. 3d, Personal.

TRIENNIAL CENSUS OF 1819.

Fidel	Laurent	Reddish	Menial	23	5	1	Malgâche			Bought of Mr. Jean Rivière.
Philogène.	Arthur	Reddish	Ditto	18	3	8	Creole			Bought of Mr. Menait, and again by Madame A. Dureau.
Sophie	Dormie	Between Black and Red	Ditto	20	4	3	Malgâche	Marks of his country.		Bought of Mr. Hippoly Frontin.
Isidor	Lespays	Black	Ditto	24	5	0	Mosambique	Marks of his country in the face.		Bought of Mr. Louis Pigeon Jun.
(5.) Joseph	Pierre	Black	Ditto	22	5	2	Mosambique	Eight marks on each side of the face, and three on the forehead above the nose.		Bought of Madame Antoinette Euphrosine.
(1.) Pierre	Bonhomme ..	Between Black and Red	Ditto	21	4	11	Creole			Bought of Mr. Gabriel Robert.

The whole number of my Slaves amounts this Year, 1819, to Nine.

Delivered in the 5th March, 1819.—Not entered, by reason of the Return being incorrect.

TRIENNIAL CENSUS OF 1822.

(4.) Auguste...		Reddish	Mason	23	5	0	Malgâche			I bought this man of M. Boisgard, Jun.
(8.) Minos		Black	Menial	22	5	3	Mosambique			Bought of Mr. Garier.
Jupiter ...	Called Baladin	Black	Labourer in husbandry	50	4	10	Ditto	Marks of his country		Bought of Mr. Desjardins.
(2.) Pierre		Reddish	Carpenter	22	4	7	Creole Malgâche			Bought of Jean Dantoire.
Henry	François	Black	Menial	35	5	0	Malgâche	Marks of his country		Bought of Madame Caetan.
(11.) Pierre Louis		Reddish	Carpenter	45	5	8	Creole from the Isle of Bourbon		Has relations	Bought of Mr. Dupont.
(6.) Philogène .		Reddish	Menial	12	3	8	Creole Malgâche			Bought of Madame Menard widow.
(7.) Atisse	Jacques	Black	Ditto	22	4	10	Mosambique	Marks on the forehead		Bought of Mr. Faucheu Jun.
Laramée ..	Feuillage ...	Black	Agricultural labourer	22	4	0	Ditto			Bought of Mr. Guidel.
(9.) Aurélie ...	Timonde		Sempstress	24	4	9	Malgâche			Bought of Madame Hurbert, widow.
Rosalie ...	Althea	Reddish	Menial	29	4	9½	Ditto			Bought of Madame Miché widow.
(10.) Aurélie ...	Marie Louise.	Mulatto woman	Ditto	10	3	4	Creole			Bought of Mr. Langlais.

The total number of my Slaves is Twelve.

Delivered on the 25th August, 1822.—Not entered by reason of its incorrectness.

A true Copy from Mr. Calmet's Returns.

(Signed)

T. BRADSHAW, Registrar of Slaves.

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Sub Enclosure (6) in No 97.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

St. Denis, le 15 Octobre, 1824.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la Lettre que votre Excellence m'a écrite le 9 de ce mois, à l'occasion de mes Communications précédentes concernant les Noirs saisis à St. Paul, le 18 Août dernier. La copie des Recensemens du Sr. Calmet est effectivement un pièce propre à inspirer une grande conviction. Mais dans une semblable affaire, où j'ai à cœur de ne rien négliger pour obliger nos Tribunaux à ne pas méconnoître l'évidence, si les informations que vous alliez ordonner fesoient ressortir des preuves plus directes encore, Je vous prie de nouveau, Monsieur le Gouverneur, de m'en donner aussitôt ample communication. Ici le Ministre Public a terminé ses informations, et il ne lui reste plus qu'à porter l'affaire devant les Juges. J'en donnerai l'ordre dès l'instant que j'aurai recueilli tous les Documents qu'il sera possible de me procurer; car je voudrois, ainsi que je l'ai dit, que l'issue du Procès ne laissât d'avance aucune incertitude, et j'attendrai ces documens suppletifs de la part de votre Excellence.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé)

HY. DE FREYCINET.

S. E. Le Général Lowry Cole,

(Translation.)

SIR,

St. Denis, October 15, 1824.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter that your Excellency wrote to me on the 9th of this month, noticing my former Communications, concerning the Negroes taken at St. Paul, on the 18th of last August. The Copy of the Returns of the Sieur Calmet is in fact a Paper fit to carry with it a great conviction. But in such an affair, where I have it at heart to neglect nothing to oblige our Tribunals not to overlook the evidence, if the measures which you are about to order should produce more direct proofs, I again request you, Governor, immediately to give me a full account of them. Here the "Public Minister" has terminated his proceedings; and all that he has now to do is to carry the affair before the Judges. I shall give an order to that effect the moment I shall have collected all the Documents that I can possibly procure; for I wish, as I have already said, that the issue of the trial may have no uncertainty, and I shall expect these Supplementary Documents from your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HY. DE FREYCINET.

General Sir Lowry Cole.

Sub-Enclosure (7) in No. 97.

(Extract.)

Mauritius, November 10th, 1824.

I HAVE had the honor to receive your Excellency's Letter of the 15th ult., and should have replied to it before this, but that I waited to obtain and transmit to your Excellency further evidence with respect to Mr. Calmet's Blacks.

I must now acquaint your Excellency that, having procured an Officer and two persons; viz. Captain Foreman of the 56th Regt., and Privates Zeal and Alexis of the Colonial Company, who are acquainted with, and I trust will be able to identify, these Blacks, generally, His Majesty's Ship "Espiegle," commanded by Captain Wray, conveys them to Bourbon; and I should hope that

their testimony will convince the Tribunals of your Excellency's Government that the Slaves in question belong to this Colony.

I have, &c.

H. E. Governor Freycinet, Bourbon. (Signed) **G. LOWRY COLE.**

Note.—Paul Damain, an Inhabitant of Grand Port, was also sent to Bourbon at the same time, and for the same purpose.

Sub Enclosure (8) in No. 97.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

St. Denis, le 16 Novembre, 1824.

LA tâche que je me suis imposée de suivre avec un soin rigoureux, l'affaire au sujet de la quelle vous avez bien voulu me faire parvenir de nouveaux moyens de conviction, fait que je vous demeure nonmoins obligé de votre co-opération, que s'il s'agissoit d'un objet qui blessât uniquement les Lois et les intérêts de notre Colonie. Dès ce moment je vais activer les soins du Ministre Public, afin que la Procédure s'engage devant les Tribunaux. Je m'empresserai d'en communiquer l'issue à votre Excellence.

Je vous fais aussi de remerciemens, Monsieur le Gouverneur, de ce que vous m'avez procuré l'occasion de faire politesse à M. M. Les Capitaines Wray et Foreman. Ce sont des Officiers très aimables et fort distingués. Je me félicite beaucoup d'avoir fait connoissance avec eux.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

S. E. Le Général Lowry Cole.

HY. DE FREYCINET.

(Translation.)

SIR,

St. Denis, November 16, 1824.

THE task I have imposed on myself of following up with a rigorous care the affair upon which you have been pleased to send to me new means of conviction, makes me feel not less obliged by your co-operation than if it were a matter at variance both with the Laws and interests of our Colony. From this moment I shall hasten the proceedings of the "Public Minister," so that the affair may be brought before the Tribunals. I shall lose no time in communicating the result to your Excellency.

I thank you likewise, Governor, for having afforded me an opportunity of shewing politeness to Captains Wray and Foreman. They are amiable and distinguished Officers. I congratulate myself on having formed their acquaintance.

I have the honour, &c.

H. E. General Sir Lowry Cole.

(Signed)

HY. DE FREYCINET.

Sub Enclosure (9) in No. 97.

St. Denis, le 22 Avril, 1825.

JE conçois, Monsieur, que M. le Général Lowry Cole soit désireux de savoir l'issue d'une affaire dans la quelle je l'avois intéressé autant qu'il dépendit de moi. Issue n'est pas le mot. Nous n'en sommes pas à la termination.

Le dernier Jugement intervenu dans le Procès intenté par le Ministre Public au Sieur Jubert, concernant l'introduction de Noirs, qu'il effectua dans la nuit

du 17 Août, 1824, prononce l'interdiction de ce Capitaine, et la confiscation du navire, *La Marie*, qu'il commandait. Ce Jugement l'a donc déclaré coupable. Il n'y a rien à dire jusque là. Mais quels sont les Noirs que le Sr. Jubert a transportés à Bourbon? Ici commencent l'hésitation et la difficulté des réponses chez la majorité des Juges, ou pour mieux dire les causes d'une bizarrerie dont ce Jugement est marqué. Les Noirs dont il s'agit n'avoient pas été suivis de l'œil dès l'instant du débarquement: ce débarquement n'avoit pas été soupçonné avant la déclaration de ces Noirs. Première raison sur laquelle la majorité des Juges s'est fondée pour prononcer qu'on n'avoit pas pu légalement procéder à la saisie de ces mêmes Noirs. Mais puisque le Sr. Jubert est condamné d'après leurs déclarations, il s'ensuit que le Jugement les reconnoit pour être ceux qui ont été conduits à Bourbon par le Navire "*La Marie*."

Cependant un homme se disant Agent de M. M. Robin, Frères, s'est présenté pour démontrer que ces Noirs étoient en la propriété des ces Négocians, dès avant l'époque où *La Marie* revint à Bourbon. Seconde raison qui a fait opiner la majorité des Juges contre la validité de la saisie des Noirs. Car en admettant qu'ils appartenassent à M. M. Robin, on a conclu de là, que leur témoignage ne pouvoit être admis en ce qu'il avoit de préjudiciable contre leurs maîtres. Mais cette thèse conduit à une contradiction: et le Jugement ne reconnoit plus ces Noirs comme étant ceux qui ont été conduits à Bourbon par le navire *La Marie*.

Pour moi, depuis le commencement de cette affaire, je n'ai pas cessé d'agir suivant la conscience de mes obligations. Je rends compte à son Excellence le Ministre de la Marine de ces incidens qui me causent un chagrin réel, et j'ai en même tems ordonné le Pourvoir en Cassation, qui n'étant pas suspensif de l'exécution du Jugement, n'a pu dispenser l'Autorité de remettre les dits Noirs à M. M. Robin, en attendant que la Cour Suprême prononce sur le mérite du Pourvoir. Ces détails, tous sommaires qu'ils sont, expliquent suffisamment le progrès et l'état présent de la cause. Vous pouvez en entretenir M. Le Général Lowry Cole, en l'assurant avec une entière vérité qu'il ne s'est guère commis de contravention qui m'ait affecté autant que celle-ci.

Recevez, &c.

(Signé)

HY. DE FREYCINET.

M. de Villy, Agent Consulaire Français, à Maurice.

(Translation.)

St. Denis, April 22, 1825.

I SUPPOSE, Sir, that General Lowry Cole is desirous of knowing the issue of an Affair in which I had interested him as much as I could. Issue is not the word—we are not yet at the termination of it.

The last Judgment in the Process instituted by the "Public Minister" against the Sieur Jubert, on account of the introduction of Blacks, which he effected in the night of the 17th August, 1824, pronounced the suspension of that Captain, and the confiscation of the Ship "*La Marie*," which he commanded. This Judgment then has declared him guilty. Nothing is to be said so far; but which are the Negroes that the Sieur Jubert has transported to Bourbon? Here begins the hesitation and the difficulty of the answers on the part of the majority of the Judges, or to speak more clearly, the causes of the singularity which attaches to this Judgment. The Blacks in question had not been continually in sight from the instant of disembarkation; which disembarkation had not been suspected before the declaration of these Blacks. The first reason why the majority of the Judges determined to pronounce that they could not legally proceed to seize the said Blacks. But since the Sieur Jubert is condemned, in consequence of their declarations, it follows, that the Judgment acknowledges them to be those who were conducted to Bourbon by the Ship "*La Marie*."

However, a person calling himself the Agent of Messrs. Robin, Brothers, has presented himself, to shew that these Negroes had been the property of these Merchants before the period of the return of the "La Marie," to Bourbon. Second reason which made the majority of the Judges determine against the validity of the seizure of the Negroes. For by admitting that they belonged to Messrs. Robin, they thence concluded that their testimony could not be admitted in what was contrary to the interests of their masters. But this reasoning leads to a contradiction, and the Judgment no longer acknowledges these Blacks as being those who were conducted to Bourbon by the Ship "La Marie."

As for me, since the commencement of this affair, I have not ceased to act according to the line of conduct dictated by my duty. I informed the Minister of Marine of these occurrences, which cause me real uneasiness; and I have at the same time ordered the case into Cassation, but not being able to suspend the execution of the Judgment, it has not availed to prevent the delivering the said Blacks to Messrs. Robin, until the Supreme Court pronounces on the merits of the case.

These details, summary as they are, sufficiently explain the progress and present state of the case. You may communicate them to General Lowry Cole, assuring him, with perfect truth, that scarcely any violation of Law has been committed which has affected me so sensibly as this.

Receive, &c.

(Signed) HY. DE FREYCINET.

M. de Villy, French Consular Agent, Mauritius.

Sub Enclosure (10.) in No. 97.

SIR,

Mauritius, May 30, 1825.

MONSIEUR DE VILLY, the French Consular Agent at this place, has furnished me with your Excellency's Letter of the 22d ult., respecting the Slaves clandestinely conveyed from this Island to Bourbon in August last, and stating your Excellency's view of the Judgment which has been pronounced in the case in question, by the Tribunals of your Excellency's Government. Your Excellency is pleased to mention, that you have appealed from the Judgments of the Colonial Court to the Cour de Cassation, but that in the mean time the Slaves must be given up to the parties claiming them. Although I am fully aware of the propriety of leaving the current of Public Justice to its own independent course, yet I feel it a duty incumbent on me, in the situation which I have the honour to hold, to solicit from your Excellency's authority, and to claim the return of the Slaves alluded to, as being the subjects of His Britannick Majesty; and, that, as such, they should be reconveyed to the Mauritius, from whence, by the evidence of the Documents forwarded to me by your Excellency, as well as by the testimony of the Witnesses whom I sent to Bourbon for the purpose of identifying the Slaves, they were illegally transported.

Your Excellency will, I am sure, permit me to observe, that, according to the existing Laws, the individuals who have been conveyed from this Island to Bourbon, although in a state of Slavery, are not less the subjects of His Britannick Majesty than any other Persons now resident and fixed at the Mauritius; and, that their removal from this Colony has been a manifest violation of the Laws enacted for their protection.

Under these circumstances, I am induced to think that your Excellency's compliance with my request could work no injury to the Parties claiming a property in these Slaves; but at all events, as your Excellency has appealed to the "Cour de Cassation," and, as no doubts can exist, that the individuals in question were clandestinely transported from The Mauritius to Bourbon, (as is evident, by the Court confiscating the Vessel on which they had been embarked,)

I trust I may be allowed to claim the right of their being deposited, if not under my authority, at any rate under that of your Excellency, until the Appeal shall be determined—or, the affair be decided and settled by our respective Governments at home.

H. E. Governor Freycinet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. LOWRY COLE.

Sub Enclosure (11) in No. 97.

Bourbon, St. Denis, le 17 Juin, 1825.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

J'AI l'honneur de répondre à votre Communication du 30 Mai dernier, relative aux Vingt Esclaves saisis à St. Paul, dans le mois d'Aôut 1824, et qui ont occasionné des poursuites et des condamnations judiciaires aux armateurs de la Goélette de Bourbon, La Marie, et à son Capitaine.

Puisque M. l'Agent Consulaire François à Maurice, que j'avois informé de l'état où doit demeurer cette affaire jusqu'à l'époque où la cassation aura prononcée sur le pourvoir, n'a pas laissé ignorer à votre Excellence le contenu de ma lettre, il n'est pas besoin que j'en reprenne ici les détails. Je ne cesse point de me flatter que notre Tribunal Suprême prononcera que les Jugemens rendus à Bourbon dans cette Cause méritent d'être réformés. J'ai rendu compte en même tems à notre Ministère de la Marine de tout de qui se rapporte à la dite contravention, et je ne doute point que son Excellence n'en apprécie la gravité. Aussi n'hésiterois-je pas à prendre sur moi de renvoyer à Maurice les Esclaves dont il s'agit, si cela étoit en mon pouvoir. Votre Excellence n'ignore pas que telle fut mon intention jusqu'à ce que nos Tribunaux, en adjudéant la possession de ces mêmes Esclaves à ceux qui s'en disent ici les maîtres, eurent contrarié ma volonté. Je ne peux maintenant rien changer à ce que nos Juges ont arrêté : il faut attendre l'effet du pourvoir en cassation. Faire envoyer les dits Esclaves au camp du Roi, c'est précisément ce que j'avois souhaité, mais, pour l'obtenir, la condition nécessaire dépendait de ces mêmes Jugemens, qui ne l'ont point prononcé. Ce que je voudrois en cette rencontre, mon autorité ne le peut pas, ainsi des deux propositions que Votre Excellence me fait l'honneur de m'adresser, je me vois avec regret hors d'état d'en accomplir aucune.

Je ne veux pas omettre de dire à Votre Excellence que la Communication du 30 Mai ne restera pas ignorée de notre Ministère de la Marine.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.
S. E. Sir Lowry Cole. (Signé) HY. DE FREYCINET.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Bourbon, St. Denis, June 17, 1825.

I HAVE the honor to reply to your Communication of the 30th of last May, relative to the 20 Slaves taken at St. Paul in the month of August, 1824, and which has occasioned judicial measures and condemnations against the Owners of the Schooner, of Bourbon, "La Marie" and her Captain.

Since the French Consular Agent, at Mauritius, whom I informed of the state in which this affair would remain, till the Court of Cassation had pronounced upon the Case, has not suffered your Excellency to be ignorant of the contents of my Letter, it is not necessary for me now to recapitulate them. I do

not cease to flatter myself that our Supreme Tribunal will decide that the Judgments given at Bourbon in this cause ought to be amended. I have also given an account to our Minister of Marine of all that relates to the said convention, and I doubt not that His Excellency will appreciate the importance of the case. Nor should I hesitate, were that in my power, to take upon myself to send back to Mauritius the Slaves in question. Your Excellency is not ignorant that such was my intention, until our Tribunals, by adjudging the possession of these same Slaves to those who call themselves here the Masters of them, opposed my wish. I cannot now alter that which our Judges have decreed: it is necessary to await the result of the Suit in Cassation. To send the Slaves to the Camp of the King is precisely what I wished, but to do so the necessary condition depended on the said Judgments which have not authorised it. What I wish to do in this matter my authority does not permit, and therefore, of the two propositions which Your Excellency does me the honour to address to me, I see myself with regret unable to accomplish either.

I will not omit to inform Your Excellency that your communication of the 30th May, will be conveyed to the knowledge of our Minister of Marine.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) HY. DE FREYCINET.

H. E. Sir Lowry Cole,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub Enclosure (12) in No. 97.

SIR,

Bourbon, December 8, 1824.

I HAVE the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the Court of First Instance this day pronounced Judgment in the Suit, instituted by this Government, against the Captain and Owners of the Schooner "Marie," for introducing Blacks into this Island from Mauritius. The tenor of the Judgment was as follows; that the Schooner should be restored to her Owners, there being no sufficient grounds for her seizure, and that the Blacks in question should be given up to the Persons claiming them here; the evidence of the Blacks against their Masters, being inadmissible, and the examinations and depositions of the Persons sent by the Governor of Mauritius, to identify them, being illegal.

Such a Judgment cannot fail to excite His Excellency's astonishment; the affair, I understand, will be immediately carried into the Court of Appeal, when I hope it will meet a very different decision from that given this day, to the perversion of justice and common sense.

I have, &c.
FRANCIS VETCH,
British-Consular Agent.

(Signed)

Lieut-Colonel Dumaresq, Mauritius,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub Enclosure (13) in No. 97.

Extract of a Note from Mr. Vetch, British Consular Agent at Bourbon, dated 26th March, 1825.

"I have just learned that a final decision has been given by the *Conseil de Revision*, of which the Governor is President, in the affair of the Ship "Marie," Capt. Jubert, and the Blacks brought from Mauritius, which seems equally unsatisfactory and contradictory. The Vessel is confiscated, and the Captain interdicted from ever again commanding a French Vessel; but the Blacks, (strange to say) of whose identity there can be no manner of doubt, and for the very introduction of whom the Vessel has been condemned, are declared the property of the person or persons claiming them, as such, here."

*Sub-Enclosure (14) in No. 97.**Judgment.*

In the Vice Admiralty Court at the Mauritius and Territories thereunto belonging.

ON Tuesday, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1825, before the Worshipful Edward Berens Blackburn, Esq. Barrister at Law, Commissary and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at the Mauritius and Territories thereunto belonging, in the Court House, situate in Government Street, in Port Louis, at the Island of Mauritius. Present,

WILLIAM TELFAIR, Esq. Deputy Registrar.

Our Sovereign Lord the King, against Joseph Calmet, and Francis Rampal : Cooper, His Majestys Attorney General, prayed the Court to condemn the said Joseph Calmet, in the penal sum of eight hundred pounds, lawful money of Great Britain, for having unlawfully embarked and carried away sixteen Slaves from the Island of Mauritius to the Island of Bourbon, contrary to the Statute in that case made and provided.

The Judge having heard information thereon, and the usual Monition having been issued and returned on the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1824, and the said Joseph Calmet being duly and legally cited and intimated, called and not appearing, pronounced, decreed and declared the said Joseph Calmet to have unlawfully embarked and carried away sixteen Slaves from the Island of Mauritius to the Island of Bourbon, contrary to the Statute in that case made and provided, and as such, subject, and liable to the penalties prayed for, and by Interlocutory Decree, condemned the said Joseph Calmet in the penal sum of eight hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, two thirds thereof to the use of His Majesty, and the other third thereof to His Excellency the Governor, and further condemned the said Joseph Calmet in the costs of the Suit.

A true Copy.

(Signed) CHARLES TELFAIR, Registrar.

No. 98.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received Nov. 13.)

SIR,

Paris, November 10, 1825.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of October 27th, marked Slave Trade, relative to the illegal transportation of Slaves from the Mauritius to the Island of Bourbon.

I have in consequence addressed a Note to the Baron de Damas, recapitulating the circumstances of the Case, and expressing the hope of His Majesty's Government that an appeal from the Colonial Tribunals having been made to the Court of Cassation in France, the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty will see justice done on this occasion.

I have at the same time not omitted to express the sense which my Government entertains of the honourable and upright conduct of the Governor of Bourbon, throughout the whole of this unpleasant transaction.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 99.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, December 5, 1825.

A VESSEL under French Colours was met with on the 4th of September, off Princes Island, by Captain Bullen of His Majesty's Ship "Maidstone." This French Vessel had on board a Cargo of 698 Slaves—550 of them were heavily chained in couples; some round the ancles and arms, and many of them by the necks; and they were confined in a deck of scarcely three feet in height. The atmosphere of the place in which they were confined was loathsome; the whole of their situation very distressing.

This Vessel proved to be the "Orphée," of Nantes, 377 tons burthen; her Commander is M. de Coquard; and her Owner, M. Francis. She was pierced for 18 guns. She had a crew of 54 men. She was 5 days from the Old Calabar River, and was bound to Martinique.

The Captain of His Majesty's Ship Maidstone, having visited the "Orphée" to ascertain her real character, permitted her, in strict conformity to the relations subsisting between this Country and France, to pursue her course in safety towards Princes Island, where she was to take in flour and water, previously to her steering for her final destination. The details of this transaction are contained in the accompanying Papers; and I furnish your Excellency with some further Extracts of a Letter, received from the Admiralty, stating, amongst other particulars of French Slave Trade, the fact, that 13 Vessels, under that Flag, were met with in the space of two days, on the River Bonny, concerned in this Traffic proscribed by the Laws of France. You will communicate these Papers to the French Ministers, and you will state to them, that the Government of Great Britain feel, that instances such as these call most loudly upon the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty to take some measures not to suffer the French Flag to be any longer polluted by such nefarious undertakings.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 99.

J. W. Croker, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun., Esq.

(Extract)

Admiralty Office, November 25, 1825.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning, a Copy of a Letter from Commodore Bullen, dated at Prince's Island, the 5th of September last, (A:) and extracts of another Letter from the same Officer, dated the 12th of September, (B,) with Copies of the Papers therein referred to; respecting the Slave Trade carried on upon the Western Coast of Africa.

Joseph Planta, Jun., Esq.,

(Signed)

J. W. CROKER.

&c. &c. &c.

Sub Enclosure (A) in No. 99.

Comodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

*H. M. S. Maidstone, West Bay, Princes Island,**September 5, 1825.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to lay before you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the following statement, and it is with regret I am necessitated to be so continually trespassing on their Lordship's time; but, considering the following to be of so atrocious and important a nature to the British Government, and in strict compliance with that part of their Lordships' orders which directs me to acquaint them of every particular relating to Slave Vessels, detected by me under the French Flag; I should not consider myself entitled to that confidence their Lordships have been pleased to repose in me, did I not detail to them the following circumstance, which must too clearly point out to their Lordships, the glaring and increasing extent to which the Slave Trade is carried on by the French in this quarter.

Yesterday morning at daylight, while cruising off Princes Island, a large Ship was seen a head; chase was instantly given, and at 4. 30 P. M. after a hard run of eleven hours, I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships I succeeded in bringing her to, though not until my shot fell over her. She proved to be the "Orphée" of Nantz, 377 tons burthen, commanded by J. Coquard, owned by M. Francis, and pierced for sixteen guns, but had only eight mounted, with a crew of 54 men. She was five days from the Old Calabar River, bound to Martinique with a Cargo of 698 Slaves, originally 700,—2 having died since leaving the River.

The state in which my Lieutenant found the miserable objects of their brutal traffick, is truly revolting to the feelings of human nature: the whole of the Men (550 in number) were heavily chained in couples; some round the ancles and arms, and many by the necks; the whole of whom he set at liberty, and suffered them during the search to inhale the fresh air; the confined and putrid air issuing from the Slave Deck, a height of scarcely three feet, was so strong as almost to deter my Lieutenant from exploring it, but considering it his imperative duty, and my orders to search every part of her as minutely as possible, that I might be the better enabled to particularize to their Lordships every circumstance respecting her, he did so, and found her as before described. My instructions positively forbidding my interference with French Vessels, other than as before mentioned, it was with feelings of reluctant regret, I allowed the Master to triumph in his villainy, by suffering him to proceed on his execrable and inhuman voyage.

He was bound to Princes Island, for farina and water, in sight of which I came up with him, thereby strengthening what I have advanced to their Lordships, the refreshment and rendezvous this Island affords to these wretches.

I have the honor, &c.

J. W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BULLEN.

Sub-Enclosure (B) in No. 99.

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

*H. M. S. Maidstone, West Bay, Princes' Island,**September 12, 1825.*

(Extracts.)

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in pursuance of the intentions expressed in my Letter to them of the 18th June, No. 23, I left Accra Roads on the following day with the "Atholl," "Esk" and "Victor," in company; and having despatched the Victor, agreeably to their Lordship's directions, proceeded with the "Atholl" and "Esk" to protect the Bights of Benin and Biafra, stationing those two Vessels in such parts as I considered most advantageous for that purpose.

Off Cape Formosa on the 29th, about 9. 30. P. M. and after a close chase of eight hours, I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships I succeeded in coming up with and boarding the Brig "Z" under Dutch Colours, belonging to Saint Eustatius, then on a voyage from Saint Thomas, West Indies, bound to the River Andony or Sombrero, having on board a very valuable cargo for trade, and fitted in every respect for the reception of Slaves, coming under Seven of the Nine Articles of the Additional Convention with The Netherlands, dated the 25th January 1823, but, in consequence of the unintelligent manner in which that Additional Treaty is worded, with respect to the words "hovering or sailing on the Coast of Africa, and within one geographic degree to the Westward thereof;" not being sufficiently explanatory whether it is to be considered one geographic degree from the land, or a geographic degree within the longitude of the Western-most part of the Coast of Africa, she being then in four degrees East Longitude, and upwards of fifteen within that of the most Western part of the Coast, and although only seventy or eighty miles from the land, and in the Bight of Benin, I did not imagine myself justified in detaining her, and, therefore kept company with her until Sunday the 31st, at 10. 30. A. M. when having made the land about the River Andony or Sombrero, and waived the beforementioned doubt, I immediately brought her to, and detained her under the aforesaid Treaty; she proved to be a fine brig of 152 tons, well manned, and armed with 4 eighteen pound carronades, 2 long six pounders, and 2 swivels, beside small arms, the whole of which were found primed, and loaded, some double shotted, others with pieces of iron, and the swivels with musquet balls, to the muzzles. Her cargo is ostensibly, by the list of shipment, the property of British Subjects, resident at St. Thomas, there being among others, the names of the Houses of Bean Murray and Co., Walrond, Browne, and Co., and Ogilvie and Buchanan, and although her Papers were, in every respect, perfectly correct, there was not a Dutch Person on board of her, the whole of her Officers and Crew consisting of French and Spaniards, and I have every reason to believe has two sets of Papers; but being night when I first came up with him, and hailing him in French, most probably taking me for one of the French Squadron, he immediately declared himself to be Dutch, and thereby falling into his own snare. This supposition has been further confirmed by the Master, since declaring, that she is one of the French Vessels boarded by my boats in the river Bonny, in June 1824, being then named "La Pauline" and, that the reason of her being at present under Dutch Colours, is, that her French Papers were burnt in the late fire at St. Thomas, and he was necessitated to procure Dutch to prevent being detained by any of the French Squadron on this Coast; so that their Lordships will fully perceive the various schemes practiced by these nefarious dealers in human flesh to avoid detection, I proceeded with her to Princes Island, to complete her wood and water, and having so done, despatched her on the 4th of August in charge of Lieutenant Franklin to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

On my arrival off the Bonny River on the 7th. August, I dispatched Lieutenant Griffin in charge of the two pinnaces and cutter (in all a force of 54 persons) with instructions to examine that River and its branches as minutely as possible, and in the event of his meeting with French Vessels, not to attempt boarding them against their wish; but should they not object to it, to do so, and obtain from them whatever information he could collect relative to the Slave Trade. After being absent two days he returned, having in that short space of time boarded no less than eighteen Vessels engaged in that inhuman traffick, thirteen of which consisted of Frenchmen (described in list "C.")

In addition to what I have hitherto advanced in my preceeding Letters to their Lordships, with respect to what an alarming extent the Slave Trade is prosecuted on this Coast under the Flag of the French Nation, there are in that River alone, 2007 tons of shipping, 293 persons and 35 guns, under that Flag, employed in the speculation of human flesh.

Lieutenant Griffin states, that on his visiting of them they evinced the most civil treatment, without a single exception; readily offering refreshments to the

officers and boats crews, and shewing the former round their Slave decks, evidently exulting in their savage trade, and knowing at the same time we could not interfere with them. One Vessel "La jeune Adèle," disembarked her Slaves, on my boats entering the River, not knowing at the time whether they were French or English.

The Master of the "Sir Walter Scott" Palm Oil Ship, belonging to Sir John Tobin, shewed the usual kindness, hitherto always experienced by the boats of the Squadron when examining that River, and informed Lieutenant Griffin, that during the three Months he had been there, three French Brigs and a Schooner had sailed with full Cargoes of Slaves, whereas none of the Spaniards had been able to procure any.

By this their Lordships will perceive, that on account of the vast number of French Vessels which arrive, and generally with very rich Cargoes, the Chiefs look upon them as a more powerful Nation, and readily give them the preference, and thereby, from their great superiority in force, they command nearly the whole of the Trade. He also acquainted him, that two or three had previously to that day shewed Dutch Colours, fully confirming my suspicions, that they are almost invariably furnished with two sets of Papers; "La Félicité," the consort of the Brig "Z" detained by me, having cleared out from St. Thomas at the same time with Dutch Papers, whereas this day she shewed French Colours and Papers to my boats.

The "Atholl" has just joined me, and from Captain Murray I learn, that on the 1st Instant he succeeded in detaining the Schooner "La Venus," under Dutch Colours, falling under the aforesaid Treaty with The Netherlands; from St. Eustatius bound to Princes Island, and, by her boarding list I perceive, that on the 27th. ultimo, he examined the "Félicie" under French Colours, with a Cargo of Two hundred Slaves, on her way from the River Bonny to Guadaloupe.

As soon as I can spare one of the Squadron I purpose stationing her between Cape Mount and the Sherbro' for the interception of Slave Vessels in those parts, but I am happy to observe, that I have every reason to believe very little Slaving is carried on there, the Chiefs being all at variance with each other.

J. W. Croker, Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES BULLEN.

Sub-Enclosure (C.) in No. 99.

A LIST of FRENCH VESSELS boarded by His Majesty's Ship, Maidstone, between the 19th Day of June and Day of September 1825.

Date.	Place.	Name of			How Rigged.	Under what Colours.	Number of		When Sailed.	Where			Cargo.	REMARKS.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner.			Men	Guns/Tons		From.	Bound.	Belonging.		
23d June	Whydau	<i>Le Bienfaisant</i>	Luret	Luret	Schooner	French...	12	2	1825 12 June	Princes Island	Whydau	Rochelle		
5th July	Princes Isld.	<i>L' Hersilie</i>	Anglade	Anglade	...	...	23	1	4 May	St. Thomas, W. I.	Trading.....	St. Thomas, W. I.	General	{ Intends proceeding to the Main, doubtless for Slaves.
		<i>La Marie</i>	Bredon...	Jerot	...	...	18	...	—	Nantz		Nantz	Landed	{ Has large water casks, which he states are for the reception of Palm Oil, although he has part of his Slave Deck laid.
		<i>La Fortune</i>	Savant ...	Savant ...	...	...	19	4	4 —	St. Thomas, W. I.	St. Thomas ...	St. Thomas	...	{ Wood and water on board, and all ready for receiving Cargo.
Boarded		<i>Le Ceron</i>	S. Melager	G. River	Ship.....	...	24	2	11 Feb.	Nantz	St. Jago	Bordeaux	...	Waiting for his Cargo of Slaves.
by		<i>La Félicité</i>	S. Berge	Veulleum	Schooner	...	16	2		...	St. Thomas ...	Nantz	General	{ Do. this Vessel has at times hoisted Dutch Colours.
the		<i>La Nelly</i>	C. Piel...	Dennis	Brig.....	...	22	1	11 June	...	Nantz	...	...	Agreeing about his Slaves.
Boats		<i>La Jeune Adèle</i>	S. Nand	L. Bureau	...	...	20	4	28 March	...	Princes Island	...	Landed	{ Has had her Slaves on board, but landed them, on my boats entering the River.
in the		<i>Télémaque</i>	Savarian	Bouché	...	...	24	2	23 June	...	Guadeloupe...	...	General	Waiting for Slaves, expects to sail shortly.
River Bonny		<i>Clarisse</i>	S. Made	Geran ...	Ship.....	...	39	6	22 Feb.	...	Cape G. Hope	...	...	Do. expects to sail immediately.
on the		<i>Celanie</i>	E. Hard	Durlue...	Brig.....	...	22	4	16 —	St. Thomas, W. I.	St. Thomas ...	Martinique	...	Do. uncertain.
8 & 9 Aug.		<i>La Dauphine</i>	Chauney	Falane...	...	...	18	2	22 —	Nantz	...	...	...	Do. Do.
1825.		<i>L' Alfrède</i>	Thebault	Roussel ..	...	...	21	2	26 March	...	Marseilles	Nantz	...	Do. Do.
		<i>La Caroline</i>	Bigneau	Vircellan	...	...	21	2	10 June	...	Bordeaux ...	Bordeaux	...	Do. will sail in a few days.
		<i>Guillaume</i>	Maillard	Vollée ...	...	...	29	4	10 July	...	Martinique ...	Nantz	...	Do. uncertain.
4th Sept.	Off Princes	<i>Orphée</i>	Coquard	Francis...	Ship.....	...	54	8	31 Aug.	Old Calabar River	Do.	Do.	698 Slaves	After a hard chase of eleven hours.

N. B. In addition to the number of Vessels boarded by my Boats in the Bonny, the Master of the "Sir Walter Scott" English Palm Oil Ship, informed my Lieutenant, that, during the three months he had been in the River, three French Brigs and one Schooner had sailed with full Cargoes of Slaves.

(Signed) CHARLES BULLEN.

FRANCE.

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No. 100.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received December 16.)

SIR,

Paris, December 12, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th instant, marked "Slave-trade," together with its several Enclosures.

I have, in obedience to your Instructions, communicated those Papers to the Baron de Damas, accompanied with the Note, of which I have now the honour to forward to you a Copy.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 100.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

Paris, December 10, 1825.

I HAVE received Despatches from my Court, by which I am informed, that a Vessel under French Colours was met with on the 4th of September, off Princes Island, by Captain Bullen, of His Majesty's Ship "Maidstone."

This French Vessel had on board a cargo of 698 slaves; 550 of them were heavily chained in couples, some round the ancles and arms, and many of them by the necks, and they were confined in a deck of scarcely three feet in height. The atmosphere of the place in which they were confined was loathsome, and the whole of their situation very distressing.

This Vessel proved to be the "Orphée," of Nantz, of 377 tons burthen, her Commander is Monsieur Coquard, and her Owner Monsieur Francis.

She was pierced for 18 guns; she had a crew of 54 men; she was five days from the Old Calabar River, and was bound to Martinique.

The Captain of His Majesty's Ship "Maidstone," having visited the "Orphée," to ascertain her real character, permitted her, in strict conformity to the relations subsisting between this Country and France, to pursue her course in safety towards Princes Island, where she was to take in flour and water, previously to her steering for her final destination.

The details of this transaction are contained in the accompanying Papers; and I furnish your Excellency with some further Extracts of a Letter received from the Admiralty, stating, amongst other particulars of French Slave-trade, the fact that 13 Vessels, under that Flag, were met with in the space of two days, on the River Bonny, concerned in this traffick, proscribed by the Laws of France.

I am instructed to state, at the same time that I transmit these Papers to your Excellency, that the Government of Great Britain feel that instances such as these call most loudly upon the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty, to take some measures not to suffer the French Flag to be any longer polluted by such nefarious undertakings.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Baron de Damas.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 101.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received December 25.)

SIR,

Paris, December 22, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the Copy of a Note from the Baron de Damas, respecting the Slave-trading Vessel the "*Deux Nantais*," (A.) which I received some weeks ago; the information subsequently sent to me, appearing to afford satisfactory evidence of the truth of my statement, which was controverted in that Note, I was induced to address a Letter to the French Minister, of which (B), and of the Enclosure in it (C), I transmit a Copy.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure (A) in No. 101.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 27 Septembre 1825.

JE me suis empressé de communiquer au Ministre de la Marine, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de l'écrire à votre Excellence le 13 Août dernier, les renseignements qu'elle m'avait transmis sur le navire les "Deux Nantais," prévenu de faire la traite des noirs : on en faisait resulter des doutes sur les dispositions de l'Administration de la Marine à Nantes, et on les fondait sur ce que le Bâtiment, au lieu d'operer son retour au Port d'armement, s'était rendu à Anvers, par suite de l'avis qu'aurait reçu le Capitaine, qu'il avait été donné des ordres pour le poursuivre.

D'après le compte que s'est fait rendu le Ministre de la Marine, il a été reconnu, que l'Administration Maritime de Nantes n'a été informé que le 24 Avril des faits imputés aux "Deux Nantais," et que le Batiment est entré à Flessingue le 1 Mai, c'est à dire, six jours après ; en rapprochant ainsi les dates, il est impossible d'admettre avec l'auteur des renseignemens, que le Capitaine qui se trouvait en mer dans les derniers jours d'Avril, ne se soit rendu en pays étranger que sur l'avis qui lui aurait été donné officieusement à son entrée dans la Loire, qu'il serait à Nantes exposé à des poursuites judiciaires ; il est bien plus vraisemblable que son arrestation antérieure, par la Corvette Anglaise la "Primrose," lui aura fait prévoir que cette circonstance fournirait contre lui les preuves qui, finissant par entraîner les aveux de son équipage, amènerait la condamnation du navire ; dès lors s'explique tout naturellement la détermination qu'il a prise de s'y soustraire, en se rendant dans un Port étranger. Votre Excellence jugera qu'on ne peut en enduire aucune connivence de la part de personne, et moins encore aucun doute sur les dispositions de l'Administration de la Marine, et qu'en ce qui la concerne, les renseignemens se trouvent complètement démentis par les circonstances mêmes qui y sont rapportées.

Agréez, &c.

LE BARON DE DAMAS

Agréez, &c.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

Son Excellence Lord Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

2/3

SIR,

(Translation.)

Paris, September 27, 1825.

I IMMEDIATELY communicated to the Minister of the Marine, as I had the honour to state to your Excellency in my Letter of the 13th August last, the particulars which you sent me respecting the Vessel called the "*Deux Nantais*," accused of carrying on the Slave-trade: in consequence of which, doubts had arisen relative to the measures taken by the Administration of the Marine at Nantes, because that Vessel, instead of returning to the Port at which she had been fitted out, had gone to Antwerp, owing to intelligence received by her Master that orders had been issued to prosecute him. From the enquiries set on foot by the Minister of the Marine, it appears that the Maritime Administration of Nantes was not informed of the acts imputed to the "*Deux Nantais*" till the 24th April, and that the Vessel referred to put into Flushing on the 1st of May, that is to say, six days after. On thus comparing dates, it is impossible to admit, with the Author of the particulars in question, that the Master, who kept at sea during the last days of April, should not have bent his course to some Foreign Country, till he had received, on his entering the Loire, the officious information that at Nantes he would be exposed to a prosecution. It is much more probable to suppose that his previous detention by the English Sloop, the "*Primrose*," occasioned him to anticipate that this circumstance would furnish against him proofs, which must eventually bring on the examination of his crew, as well as the condemnation of his Vessel; whence we may very naturally account for the determination he took to avoid this by repairing to a Foreign Port. Your Excellency is aware that from this it is impossible to infer any connivance on the part of any one, and least of all any doubt in regard to the measures adopted by the Administration of the Marine, and that in so far as that Department is concerned, the above information is completely disproved by the very circumstances set forth in it.

Accept, &c.

His Excellency Lord Granville, (Signed) LE BARON DE DAMAS.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (B) in No. 101.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

M. LE BARON,

Paris, December 22, 1825.

IN your Excellency's Answer to the Note, which I had the honour to address to you in the month of August last, on the subject of the Ship, called the "*Deux Nantais*," it is stated, on the authority of a Report made to the Minister of Marine, that the Naval Administration at Nantes was informed only on the 24th of April of the acts imputed to the "*Deux Nantais*," and, that this Vessel having entered the Port of Flushing on the 1st of May (that is, six days afterwards), it was impossible, on a comparison of the two dates, to admit, that the Captain had directed the course of his Ship to a Foreign Country, in consequence of notice having been given to him, at the Mouth of the Loire, that his conduct would be subjected in France to legal investigation.

Upon an examination of the Chart of the Channel, it appeared to me by no means impossible, that a Vessel, hailed at the entrance of the Loire on the 25th, or even on the 26th, might have reached Flushing on the 1st of May; but I should not perhaps have troubled your Excellency again, by stating the doubts I felt of the accuracy of this conclusion, if a Copy of a Letter from the Owners to the Captain of the "*Deux Nantais*" had not since come into my possession, which seems to me to afford proof, almost amounting to moral certainty, that the Orders issued by the French Government to seize that Vessel, were made public almost as soon as they were received.

I enclose a Copy of this Letter, of which I understand numbers of Copies were sent to different Pilots at the Mouth of the Loire. Your Excellency will observe, that it is dated on the 25th, the very day after the receipt of the Orders

by the Naval Authorities at Nantes. The extreme anxiety evinced in the Letter itself, and in the care taken to secure its delivery, indicate, that the knowledge of the intended seizure of the "*Deux Nantais*" had been recently acquired, and is a strong confirmation of the opinion, which I stated in my former Note, that, by an improper disclosure of the Orders of the Minister of Marine, the intentions of His Most Christian Majesty's Government were defeated, and the means afforded to the Owners and Captain of the Ship, of avoiding the penalties they had incurred by an infraction of the Laws of their Country.

I have, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas, (Signed) GRANVILLE.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure (C) in No. 101.

Nantes, le 25 Avril, 1825.

Mr. Mahé, Capitaine des "*Deux Nantais*."

AUSSITOT la presente reçue, vous terez route pour le Port d'Anvers, où je me rendrai de suite; vous voudrez bien ne point relacher pour quelque cause que ce soit, dans aucun Port de France; vous donnerez au Pilote qui vous remettra la présente, et qui vous conduira au large, un reçu sur lequel je lui payerai cent francs pour son pilotage. Je vous souhaite un bon voyage.

(Signé) OGERAU.

(A True Copy) (Signed) ROBERT MACKINTOSH,
His Britannick Majesty's Vice-Consul.

(Translation.)

Nantes, April 25, 1825.

Mr. Mahé, Master of the "*Deux Nantais*."

THE moment you receive this, you will steer for the Port of Antwerp, whither I intend proceeding without delay. Pray, do not, on any account whatever, put into a French Port. Give the Pilot, who is the bearer of this, and who will take you out to Sea, a receipt, upon producing which, he will be paid by me one hundred francs for his pilotage. I wish you a good voyage.

(Signed) OGERAU.

No. 102.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD.

Foreign Office, January 6, 1826.

THE accompanying Copy of a Communication from the Secretary to the Admiralty, to one of the Under Secretaries to this Department, gives an account of another Slave-trading transaction under the Flag of France, attended with circumstances scarcely less horrible than those which I had to transmit to your Excellency some few days ago, in the Case of the "*Orphée*."

In the Case of the "*L'Eclair*," herewith transmitted, your Excellency will perceive, that the fact of Slave-trade is clear, that, although the Captain lost one-third of his cargo in their embarkation, the number of slaves still on board exceeded by nearly one half, the number of tons burthen of the Vessel,

that they were confined in a deck, only three feet one inch in height, and, that the men were chained, so that many of them were unable to sit upright.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty, this fresh instance of defiance of the Laws of France, and of the professions of her Government, as proving the absolute necessity of some coercive measures of a more efficacious nature than have hitherto been adopted by France, for stopping the disposition to embark in this abominable traffick, on the part of her Subjects, which, instead of diminishing, appears to be on the increase.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 102.

John Barrow, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun., Esq.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, December 17, 1825.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning, an Extract of a Letter from Captain Willes, of His Majesty's Ship "Brazen," giving an account of his falling in with a French Slave-vessel, the "Eclair" of Nantes, on the Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq. (Signed) JOHN BARROW.
 &c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 102.

Captain Willes to J. W. Croker, Esq.

(Extract.)

H. M. S. "Brazen," Sierra Leone, October 26, 1825.

I SHOULD not omit to mention, that I fell in with, and after a short chase overtook the French Schooner "L'Eclair," 120 tons, of Nantz, with 169 Slaves on board, from the River St. Paul's, near Cape Mount, bound to the Havannah; the Master stated that he lost one-third of his cargo in the surf, in embarking them; she measured three feet one inch between decks; the men chained, many of them unable to sit upright.

J. W. Croker, Esq. (Signed) G. W. WILLES.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 103.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, January 12, 1826.

IN reference to my Despatch to your Excellency of the Slave-trade Series, of the 5th of December of last Year, I send, herewith, to your Excellency the Copy of a further Letter from Commodore Bullen, together with the original French Papers of the Brig "Z," which were found on board of that Vessel, and intended for her occasional use.

Your Excellency will communicate these Papers to the French Government, in corroboration of the Representations upon French Slave-trade, contained in your Note to the Baron de Damas of the 10th December 1825.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G. C. B.
 &c. &c. &c.

2 P

Enclosure in No. 103.

Commodore Bullen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

*H. M. S. "Maidstone," West Bay, Princes Island,
September 14, 1825.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to lay before their Lordships, for their further information, with reference to mine of the 12th instant, No. 29, the French Papers (1 to 4) of the Dutch Brig "Z," detained by me on the 31st July, for breaches of the Treaty with The Netherlands. They were discovered by Captain Murray on board the "Venus," detained by him, enveloped to the Master of the Brig "Z." The Muster Roll corresponds, and contains the exact of the Dutch one found on board of her by me when taken, and the reason of her sailing from St. Thomas without these Papers, was on account of several Vessels being ready to sail from thence for this Coast; the Master would not wait three days for them, but sailed immediately to ensure the first market, desiring them to be forwarded in this Vessel, so that their Lordships must now be too clearly informed of the infamous duplicity carried on in this Quarter under the White Flag.

I have, &c.

*J. W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.*

(Signed)

CHARLES BULLEN.

Sub-Enclosure (1) in No. 103.

CHER CROBRIAND,

Du 14 Juillet 1825.

DEUX mots à la hâte pour vous remettre ce dont nous sommes convenus. Vous remarquerez que je n'ai pas rempli les lieux de naissance et l'âge des matelots; vous pourrez les garnir vous même. Vous aurez soin également de signer le rôle à côté du nom de l'Armateur.

Adieu, rien de nouveau, faites des bonnes affaires, et revenez promptement.

Votre ami,

(Signé)

A. ST.

Amitiés à ces Messieurs.

(Translation.)

DEAR CROBRIAND,

July 14, 1825.

I WRITE only a line to accompany the Paper in question. You will observe that I have not filled up the births and ages of the sailors, which you may do yourself. Be also careful to sign the Muster-roll near the name of the Owner. Farewell; no news. Good luck and speedy return.

Your's truly

(Signed)

A. ST.

Compliments to our friends.

Sub-Enclosure (2) in No. 103.

ANNEE 1825.

LE DU MOIS DE

No. 31, A L'ARMEMENT.

L. S.

No. AU DESARMEMENT.

LA GUADELOUPE.
QUARTIER DE LA BASSE TERRE.*(Armement au Mois.)*

LE BRICK LE GUADELOUPÉEN.

ROLE DE L'EQUIPAGE du dit Brick du Port de Cent Quatre Vingt Six $\frac{3}{94}$
Tonneaux, armé de Six Canons, appartenant à Monsieur Pre. Villeneuve,
et commandé par Monsieur Kern Derne, allant à la Rivière D'Andony,
(Afrique.)

Mouvements.	Noms et Surnoms.	Lieux de Naissance.	Qualités.	Signalement.			Taxe par Mois.
				Age.	Taille.	Poil.	
	De K'Derne -	Brest -	Capitaine -	25	5p.-2	chatain	300
	Marandon -	Bordeaux -	2d Cap. -	38	5p.-8	id.	150
	Desangat -	Blaye -	Lieutenant	25	5p.-1	id.	100
	Joseph Michel	St. Martin	2d Lieut. -	23	5p.-3	id.	90
	Plumé -	Honfleur -	Médecin -	26	5p.-2	id.	90
	Gibeau -	St. Malo -	Mre d'Eqge	50	5p.-4	gris	80
	Portier -	St. Brieux	2d do. -	44	5p.-2	brun	75
	Jn. André -	Martinique	Charpentier	28			80
	Perré -	Nantes -	Voilier -	30			70
	Louis -	Martinique	Tonnellier	28			60
	Very -	L'Orient -	Cuisinier	24			70
	Cook -	St. Martin	Cocq -	25			60
	Tougar, Jh. -		Matelot	32			60
	Vieille, Jques -		id.				60
	Marcel -		id.				60
	Ferré Felix -		id.				60
	Flore Antoine		id.				60
	Salvador -		id.				60
	Touvin -		id.				60
	John -		id.				60
	Noresse -		id.				60
	Mayorque -		id.				60
	Jarcy -		id.				60
	Passera -		id.				60
	Cayol, Bte. -		id.				60
	Lambert -		id.				60
	Lorenzo -		id.				60
	Giradet -		Novice				40
	Morene -		id.				40
	Aubert, Ls. -		id.				40
	Alexis -		id.				40
	Martin, Michel		id.				40
	Jn. Baptiste -		Mousse				25
	Appas -		id.				25

Nous soussignés, Propriétaire et Capitaine du Brick Le Guadeloupéen reconnaissons le présent Rôle véritable, contenant personnes, que nous avons engagées pour naviguer au bord du dit Brick, pendant une Année, nous soumettant de les représenter à l'expiration d'icelle et d'observer pendant icelui les Lois du Royaume.

Fait à la Basse Terre Ile Guadeloupe, le 24 du mois de Mai 1825.

Vu par moi, Sous-Commissaire chargé du Bureau des Armemens et du détail des classes de la Marine, les trente quatre personnes nommées au présent Rôle, permis au Cap. de K'Derne de s'en servir pour le grand Cabottage, aux conditions portées par la soumission ci-dessus; et lui enjoignons de remettre à l'Officier des Classes, et autre Préposé au service de l'Administration de la Marine dans le Port où il fera son arrivé, son Rôle d'Equipage, à la marge

du quel et à côté des noms il sera tenu d'apostiller les deserteurs, les morts et débarqués, et d'y insérer le jour; et s'il prend des augmentations ou remplacements dans les Ports où il pourra relâcher, de les faire ajouter à la suite de son Rôle, de date en date, lui enjoignons aussi de ne passer ou repasser aucun Passager sans nous le présenter, et sans qu'il en soit fait mention au pied du présent Rôle, le tout sous les peines portées par les Ordonnances de la Marine.

Fait à La Basse Terre, le jour, mois et an susdits.

(Signé)

A. YRRE.

*Vu au Département pour la Rivière D'Andony,
Basse Terre, 24 Mai 1825.*

(Signé)

J. SEGALT.

(Translation.)

YEAR 1825.

THE

MONTH OF

No. 31. FITTED OUT.

L. S.

No.

LAID UP.

GUADALOUPE,
DISTRICT OF BASS TERRE.

(Fitted out for a Month.)

THE BRIG "GUADELOUPÉEN."

MUSTER-ROLL of the said Brig of One Hundred and Eighty-six $\frac{3}{94}$ Tons Burden, carrying Six Guns, the property of Monsr. Pierre Villeneuve, under the Command of Monsr. Kern Derne, and sailing for the River D'Andony, in Africa.

Movements.	Christian Names and Surnames.	Places of Birth.	Condition.	Description.			Pay and Wages per Month
				Age.	Height.	Hair.	
	De K'Derne -	Brest -	Captain -	25	5ft.-2	chestnut	300
	Marandon -	Bordeaux -	2d Captain	38	5ft.-8	do.	150
	Desangat -	Blaye -	Lieutenant	25	5ft.-1	do.	100
	Joseph Michel -	St. Martin	2d Lieutenant	23	5ft.-3	do.	90
	Plumé -	Honfleur -	Physician -	26	5ft.-2	do.	90
	Gibeau -	St. Malo -	Master -	50	5ft.-4	grey	80
	Portier -	St. Brieux	2d do. -	44	5ft.-2	brown	75
	Jn. André -	Martinique	Carpenter	28			80
	Perré -	Nantes -	Sailmaker	30			70
	Louis -	Martinique	Cooper -	28			60
	Very -	L'Orient -	Cook -	24			70
	Cook -	St. Martin	Cook -	25			60
	Tougar, Jn. -		Sailor -	32			60
	Vieille, Jques. -		id.				60
	Marcel -		id.				60
	Ferré Felix -		id.				60
	Flore Antoine -		id.				60
	Salvador -		id.				60
	Touvin -		id.				60
	John -		id.				60
	Noresse -		id.				60
	Mayorque -		id.				60
	Jarcy -		id.				60
	Passera -		id.				60
	Cayol, Bte. -		id.				60
	Lambert -		id.				60
	Lorenzo -		id.				60
	Giradet -		Apprentice				40
	Morene -		do.				40
	Aubert, Ls. -		do.				40
	Alexis -		do.				40
	Martin (Michel)		do.				40
	Jn. Baptiste -		Boy				25
	Appas -		do.				25

WE, the Undersigned, Owner and Master of the Brig Guadeloupéen, acknowledge the present Muster-roll to be a true one, containing the names of individuals whom we have engaged to work the said Brig for a year, undertaking to represent them at the expiration of the present and to observe, while this Muster-roll continues in force, the Laws of the Kingdom.

Done at Basse Terre, in the Island of Guadeloupe, the 24th of May 1825.

I, the Under-Commissary, superintending the Board for fitting out Vessels and for enrolling the sailors according to their different degrees, have seen the 34 persons specified in the present Muster-roll, and have permitted to the Master, De K'Derne, to employ them in distant Seas on the terms arising out of the above undertaking; and we enjoin him to deliver to the Officer of the Enrollments, and to the other Functionary directing the Administration of the Marine in the Port at which he shall arrive, his Muster-roll, on the margin of which, and against the names in which, he shall be obliged to particularize the deserters, the deceased, and the landed; and to specify the dates; and, if he either encrease his crew, or fill up vacancies, in such Ports as he may touch at, he shall cause the names to be annexed to his Muster-roll, together with the respective dates. We also enjoin him not to carry out or bring back any passengers without presenting them to us, and without mentioning them at the foot of the present Muster-roll, all under the liability of incurring the penalties denounced by the Ordinances of the Marine.

Done at Basse Terre, on the above mentioned day, month, and year.

(Signed) A. YRRE.

Seen at the Department for the River D'Andony,
Basse Terre, 24th May 1825.

(Signed) J. SEGAULT.

Sub-Enclosure (3) in No. 103.

Congé des Bâtimens de Commerce François.

LOUIS, PAR LA GRACE DE DIEU, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE.

A tous ceux qui les présentes veront, salut.

LE Batiment nommé "Le Guadeloupéen," enregistré et domicilié au Port de la Basse Terre, construit à Baltimore (Etats Unis) Francisé au dit Port de son domicile le 14 Mars 1819, appartenant à M. Pierre Villeneuve, Negt. domicilié à la Basse Terre, qui en est Propriétaire, ainsi qu'il l'a affirmé dans la Forme présenté par la Loi, et que le reconnut le Sr. Richard Cadit, Commis des Douanes chargé de la vérification du dit Batiment, lequel a déclaré que le dit Batiment est effectivement de construction qu'il a 2 mâts, que sa longueur prise de tête en tête est de soixante douze pieds 6 pouces, que sa longueur prise de l'étrave à l'étambot est de que la plus grande largeur du Navire est de vingt deux pieds; que la hauteur de la cale et de l'entrepont est de onze pieds, qu'il mesure $186\frac{3}{94}$ tonneaux, que c'est un Brick, qu'il n'a pas de galerie. Nous déclarons qu'il a droit de naviguer sous le Pavillon de France, et avons donné congé et Passe port à M. Denis de K'Derne, Commandant le dit Batiment pour partir du Port et Havre de la Basse Terre; à la charge de se conformer aux Lois du Royaume et aux Réglemens de la Navigation.

Prions et requérons tous Souverains, Etats, Amis et Alliés de La France et leurs Subordonnés, Mandons à tous Fonctionnaires Publics, aux Commandans des Bâtimens du Royaume et à tous autres qu'il appartiendra, de laisser surement et librement passer le dit Denis de K'Derne, avec son dit Batiment, sans lui faire ni souffrir qu'il lui soit fait aucun trouble ni empêchement quelconque, mais au contraire de lui donner toute faveur, secours et assistance partout ou besoin sera. Le present congé signé par le Gouverneur et Administrateur de La Guadeloupe et Dépendances.

Le Lieutenant Général, Gouverneur et Administrateur de la Guadeloupe et
Dépendances. (Signé) JACOB.

Expédié au Secrétariat de la Direction Administrative des Finances, sous le
No. (Signé) CADIOT.

Enregistré et délivré au Bureau de la Douane au Port de Basse Terre, le
22 Mai 1825.

Le Directeur Per. des Douanes.

(Signé) J. DELACHEVALERIE.

Reçu pour droit du present Congé, la somme de quarante francs cinquante
centimes.

Basse Terre, le 22 Mai 1825.

Le Tresr. Part^{er}.

(Signé) NAVAILLER.

Bon pour un An.

(Signé) G. FERRIERE.

Au controle de la Basse Terre, pour le Délégué absent.

(Signé) JUPEAUX.

(Translation.)

Licence of French Merchant Ships.

LOUIS, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting,

THE Vessel named "Le Guadeloupéen," registered and domiciliated in the Harbour of Basse Terre, built at Baltimore (United States) made French in the said Port of its domicile, the 14th March 1819, belonging to M. Pierre Villeneuve, Merchant, domiciliated at Basse Terre, who is Proprietor of it, as he has affirmed, in the form prescribed by Law; and the Sieur Richard Cadit, Clerk of the Custom-House, charged with the verification of the said Ship, declares it to be of construction, that it has 2 masts, that its length, taken from stem to stern, is 72 feet 6 inches, that its length, taken from stem to stern-post, is , that the greatest breadth of the Ship is 22 feet, that the height of the hold, and between decks, is 11 feet, that it measures $186\frac{3}{94}$ tons, that it is a Brig, that it has no gallery.— We declare that it has a right to sail under the Flag of France, and have given Licence and Passport to M. Denis de K'Derne, commanding the said Ship, to set out from the Port and Haven of Basse Terre, with charge to conform to the Laws of the Kingdom and to the Rules of Navigation.

We request and require all Sovereigns, States, Friends, and Allies of France, and their Subordinates, We command all publick Functionaries, Commanders of the Ships of the Kingdom, and all others whom it may concern, to allow the said Denis de K'Derne to pass safely and freely with his said Ship, without causing him, or allowing to be caused to him, any trouble or impediment; but, on the contrary, to give him all favour, succour, and assistance wherever he may need it. The present Licence signed by the Governor and Administrator of Guadeloupe and its Dependencies.

The Lieutenant General, Governor and Administrator of Guadeloupe and Dependencies. (Signed) JACOB.

Expedited in the Office of the Administrative Direction of Finance, under No. (Signed) CADIOT.

Registered and delivered at the Office of the Custom-House, in the Harbour of Basse Terre, the 22d May 1825.

The First Director of the Customs,

(Signed) J. DELACHEVALERIE.

Received for duty for the present Licence the sum of forty francs fifty centimes.

Basse Terre 22d May 1825.

The Private Treasurer,

(Signed) NAVAILLER.

Good for a year,

(Signed) G. FERRIERE.

At the controul of Basse Terre, for the Delegate, absent,

(Signed) JUPEAUX.

Sub-Enclosure (4) in No. 103.

Acte de Francisation des Bâtimens de Commerce de France.

AN NOM DU ROI.

L'INTENDANT de La Guadeloupe et Dépendances, déclare que Monsieur Pierre Villeneuve, Negt. Armateur, domicilié à la Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, est Propriétaire* unique du Navire "La Guadeloupéen," appartenant au Port de la Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, et ayant été construit à Baltimore, ainsi qu'il a été certifié par les Pièces déposées; que ce Bâtiment a deux mâts, un pont, que sa longueur de l'éperon à l'étambot est de 72 pieds, six pouces, que sa plus grande largeur est de vingt deux pieds, que sa hauteur entre les ponts est de onze pieds, qu'il mesure $186\frac{3}{4}$ tonneaux, ayant été jaugeé suivant la manière prescrite par la Loi du 12 Nivose, de l'an 2.†

Qu'il est Brick.‡

Qu'il § n'a pas une galerie en tête: que le Propriétaire du dit Brick a rempli les formalités prescrites par la Loi du 17 Vendémiaire, an 2, pour constater qu'il est Propriété Française, que les déclarations, sermens, soumissions, et cautionnemens, prescrites par la dite Loi, ont été faits le 13 Mars 1819, &c.; enregistrés No. 39, sur le Registre du Bureau de la Basse Terre, où reside le dit Propriétaire. Pour quoi il a droit de naviguer sous le Pavillon de France. Enjoignons en conséquence aux Commandans des Bâtimens du Royaume, à tous Fonctionnaires Publics, de le reconnoître pour François et de le faire jouir de tous les privilèges des Vaisseaux du Royaume, à la charge par le Propriétaire de se conformer aux Lois, et de prendre les congés et expéditions prescrites.

Délivré le 14 Mars 1819.

L'Intendant de La Guadeloupe et Dépendances.

(Signé) FULON DECOTIER.

Enregistré et délivré au Bureau de la Douane au Port le

(Signé) DE BALON.

Reçu pour droit du present acte, la somme de quarante huit francs soixte centimes, portée au Registre de recette, No.

Pr. le Tresorier de la Colonie.

(Signé) A. LAFONS.

Bon à expédier, L'Ordonnateur,

(Signé) ROOSTAC.

Expédié au Secrétariat de la direction administrative de la Basse Terre (finances) sous le No. 39.

(Signé) CADIOT.

Enregistré au Bureau des Classes à la Basse Terre, le 17 Mars 1819.

Le Commissaire de Marine.

(Signé) CHICOURS.

* Exprimez s'il est Propriétaire unique, ou conjointement avec d'autres dont il faut designer les noms et domicile.

† Ce blanc est destiné pour énoncer la profondeur de la cale, si le Navire n'a qu'un pont, conformément à l'Article IX. de la Loi

‡ Exprimez ici sa nature, comme Brick, Goëlette, &c.

§ Qu'il a une ou n'a pas.

(Translation.) Act nationalizing French Merchant Ships.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

THE Intendant of Guadaloupe and Dependencies, declares, that M. Pierre Villeneuve, Merchant, Ship-owner, domiciliated at Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, is sole Proprietor* of the Ship "La Guadeloupéen" belonging to the Port

* Express if he is sole Proprietor, or conjointly with others, whose Names must be designated, and their domicile.

of Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, having been built at Baltimore, as has been certified by the Papers deposited; that this Ship has two masts; one deck; that its length, from stem to stern, is 72 feet, 6 inches; that its greatest breadth is 22 feet; that its height between decks is 11 feet; that it measures $186 \frac{3}{94}$ tons, having been measured according to the manner prescribed by the Law of the 12 Nivose, year 2*.

That it is a Brig†.

That it has not‡ a gallery at the head; that the Proprietor of the said Brig has fulfilled the formalities prescribed by the Law of the 27 Vendemiaire, year 2, to prove that it is French property; that the declarations, oaths, submissions, and securities prescribed by the said Law, have been made on the 13th March 1819, &c.; registered No. 39, on the Register of the Office of Basse Terre, where the said Proprietor resides. Wherefore he has the right to navigate under the French Flag. We in consequence enjoin the Commanders of Ships of the Kingdom, and all Publick Functionaries, to acknowledge it as French, and to let it enjoy all the privileges of Vessels of the Kingdom, the Proprietor being charged to conform himself to the Laws, and to present the Licences and expeditions prescribed.

Delivered 14th March, 1819.

The Intendant of Guadeloupe and Dependencies,
(Signed) FULON DECOTIER.

Registered and delivered at the Office of the Custom House, in the Harbour,
the (Signed) DE BALON.

Received for duty on the present Act, the sum of forty-eight francs, sixty centimes, carried to the Register of Receipts, No.

For the Treasurer of the Colonies, (Signed) A. LAFONS.

Bon à expédier. The Ordonnateur, (Signed) ROOSTAC.

Expedited at the Office of Administrative Direction of Basse Terre (finances)
under the No. 39. (Signed) CADIOT.

Registered at the Office of the Fleets, at Basse Terre, 17 March 1819.

The Commissary of Marine. (Signed) CHICOURS.

* This blank is destined to show the depth of the hold, if the Ship has but one deck, conformably to the IX Article of the Law.

† Express here its description, as Brig, Schooner, &c. &c.

‡ That it has one, or has none.

No. 104.

Mr. Secretary Canning to The Prince de Polignac.

Foreign Office, January 12, 1826.

THE Undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to request, that His Excellency the Prince de Polignac, His Most Christian Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, will communicate to his Court, the accompanying Copy of a Despatch, which the Undersigned has received from His Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, containing an account of the arrival at that Port of a Spanish Vessel the "*Izabelite*," the crew of which, it appears, had been engaged in an act of piracy upon a French Brig on the Coast of Africa.

The Undersigned avails himself, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency The Prince de Polignac,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 104.

Mr. Consul Parkinson to Mr. Secretary Canning.

SIR,

Pernambuco, October 20, 1825.

ON the 12th instant, a Merchant Schooner, under Spanish Colours, entered this Harbour.

The rarity of such an occurrence induced me to institute an immediate enquiry into the nature of the commerce which could have led her hither, and for this purpose I sent on board my Secretary, Mr. Joaquim Pereira Branco, who, being master of the Spanish Language, obtained the following particulars:—The Schooner is named the "*Izabelite*," she belongs to the Port of Havannah, her burthen is under 100 tons, and she sailed from the Havannah the 23d of March last, on a Voyage to Calabar, to purchase 265 slaves; thus far the statement may be considered as substantially correct, but Signor Francisco Joze Mari, the Mate of the Schooner, and Acting Master, added, that his Vessel had been plundered by Pirates, who left him no part of his cargo but 20 tons of ivory, 60 barrels of gunpowder, and 200 muskets, all which addition was pure matter of invention, fabricated under personal fear, and the influence of a solemn promise extorted from him by his own crew: opportunity having, however, presented itself, on the 15th instant, Signor Mari made a full confession to the Intendente da Marinha, or Port Captain of this Harbour, which was followed by the arrest of seven of the crew of the Schooner, namely, six Spanish seamen, and one Portuguese, and the hatches of the Vessel were sealed down in the presence of the competent Authorities and the *Chancelier* of the French Vice-Consulate, acting as temporary Vice-Consul.

The Mate, Signor Mari, was allowed to continue to act as Master, and the French sailor was equally allowed to continue his duty on board, and it is expected that a criminal prosecution will be instituted against the seven seamen with reference to the piracy.

After this publick confession, I again sent on board the Schooner, and I subjoin the substance of a narrative given by Signor Mari to Mr. Branco, my Secretary, who has made oath before me that the narrative faithfully reports the facts as they were related to him, on the 15th instant, by Signor Mari.

The "*Izabelite*" belongs to Havannah, the property in her being divided between Signor Mari, before named, the Captain of the Schooner, and three resident inhabitants of Cuba.

She was manned by the Captain before named, Signor Mari the Mate, one Portuguese, a Frenchman as Cook, and twelve Spaniards.

Her passage to Rio St. Lawrence was made in safety, and her cargo landed, together with the Captain and six of the crew, who went on shore to purchase the slaves.

The Schooner then proceeded, under the command of the Mate, Signor Mari, to the Port of Beribe, in order to lay in a stock of rice for the expected cargo of slaves. At this Place they found an English Brig, which his crew manifested a strong desire to board and plunder, but with difficulty he dissuaded them, and, without waiting to complete his transaction, he made sail for Rio St. Lawrence to join his Commander. During this run, the Schooner was chased for about twelve hours by an English Man of War, but escaped in the night owing to her fast sailing. On the 14th of September last, he spoke a French Goelette, belonging to Senegal, on her passage from Princes Island.

The Goelette being short of water and fire wood, her Commander made application to the Master of the Schooner, who spared him a portion, and offered to point out to the French Commander a place on the Coast where his wants might be fully supplied. The Vessels accordingly sailed in company, and during the night came to anchor in the neighbourhood of St. Lawrence.

On the morning of the 15th of September, the Schooner's crew appeared in a body, and avowed to Signor Mari their determination to board and plunder the French Goelette; this he opposed to the best of his power, when the Portuguese sailor, on the part of the crew, declared that their determination was fixed; and that any opposition on the Master's part would only endanger his life. Seeing that resistance was fruitless, he took the advice given him, and retired to his cabin. One of the Schooner's boats was then lowered, and the men having loaded two small guns with grape, fired them at the Goelette. The particulars of what immediately followed, Signor Mari did not know, until the French Captain was brought on board the Schooner, and shut up as a prisoner with him in the cabin; from this person he learned that five of his crew boarded the Goelette, and succeeded in tying the hands of all her men, 13 in number, and then plundered her cargo, transhipping ivory and other valuables from the Goelette to the Schooner.

This effected, at five in the afternoon, Signor Mari and the French Commander were called on deck, and the latter was sent on board his Vessel.

The mischief thus completed without accident, the crew stated their wish to have some one to undertake the ownership of the plunder, offering Signor Mari a proportion, if he consented to navigate the Vessel to some Foreign Port. To this he appeared to consent, being thereto intimidated, by their menaces, and leaving the Captain of the Schooner, and six of the crew on the African Coast, he steered for Pernambuco, and arrived here on the 12th instant, after a passage of 26 days.

Implicated, as these Parties avowedly have been, in the violation of the Treaties and Laws for the suppression of the Slave-trade, I have felt it incumbent on me to collect and transmit to you all the foregoing minute particulars, and I shall not fail to submit to you any new facts I may acquire, bearing on the present Case, as well as to forward the fullest information thereon to His Majesty's Consul General at Rio de Janeiro.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES PARKINSON.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 105.

The Prince de Polignac to Mr. Secretary Canning.

Portland Place, le 14 Janvier 1826.

LE Soussigné, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté très Chrétienne, s'empresse de remercier Son Excellence Monsieur Canning, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, de la communication qu'il a bien voulu lui faire d'une Dépêche de Fernambouc, qui rend compte d'un acte de piraterie commis par des Espagnols sur un Batiment François. Il vient de transmettre cette pièce à sa Cour, qui ne pourra qu'être fort sensible à cette attention du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Le Soussigné saisit cette occasion, &c.

(Signed)

LE PCE. DE POLIGNAC.

S. E. Monsieur George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

Portland Place, January 14, 1826.

THE Undersigned, Ambassador of His Most Christian Majesty, hastens to thank His Excellency Mr. Canning, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign

Affairs, for the goodness with which he has had to communicate to the Undersigned, a Despatch from Pernambuco, giving information of an act of piracy committed by the Spaniards upon a French Vessel; he has transmitted that Document to his Court, which cannot but feel very grateful for this attention of the Government of His Britannick Majesty.

The Undersigned avails himself, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

His Excellency Mr. George Canning,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 106.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, January 20, 1826.

THE accompanying Communication from the Admiralty, contains a statement of Slave-trade on the part of French Vessels at the Havannah, carried on to an excess which must merit the consideration of the French Government; and described with particulars which give ample grounds for enquiry into the details, with a view of punishing the offenders, and preventing a recommission of the offence.

Your Excellency will therefore lay before the Government of His Most Christian Majesty the plain statement contained in Captain Croker's Letter, as detailing facts, with which it is hoped the French Government will be glad to be made acquainted, and upon which, it is also hoped they will take measures for punishing the guilty, and checking an evil which disgraces the French name.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G.C.B. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 106.

John Barrow, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

SIR,

Admiralty Office, January 14, 1826.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning, a Copy of a Letter addressed to Vice Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, by Captain Croker, of His Majesty's Sloop "Bellette," respecting the Slave-trade carrying on upon the South shore of the Island of Cuba.

I am, &c.

J. Planta, Jun. Esq.
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN BARROW.

P. S. I am to observe, that my Lords apprehend, that the Vessel said to have been boarded by the "Maidstone," was the "Orphée," mentioned in Commodore Bullen's Letter of the 5th September last, No. 27, communicated to you on the 25th November.

J. B.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 106.

SIR,

H. M. Sloop "Bellette," Port Royal, November 25, 1825.

IN pursuance of your directions I sailed from Port Royal, on the morning of the 15th instant, with the Schooner "Lady Halsted," under convoy, and

anchored in the Harbour of St. Jago de Cuba on the 20th; I found in this Harbour 15 French Vessels, 5 of them regular Guineamen who had disposed of their cargoes on the South-side of Cuba, one of them, a large Ship, had actually landed 700 slaves.

I was informed, that this Vessel had been boarded on the Coast of Africa, by His Majesty's Ship "Maidstone," and all her Papers indorsed by that Ship. On the 19th, to the Eastward of St. Jago de Cuba, I boarded the "Eveline," Schooner, of Nantes, she had previously landed her cargo, consisting of 169 slaves; this Vessel's Papers were also indorsed by His Majesty's Sloop "Redwing," by which it appeared she had on board, when boarded on the Coast of Africa, 209 Negroes; indeed the Master of the Vessel acknowledged having lost 48 men on his voyage. I am positively informed, that there are not less than 15 Vessels under the French Flag, employed in this horrible and lucrative traffick, on the South-side of Cuba, and there has certainly been landed from French Vessels on this side of the Island of Cuba, within the last three months, upwards of 2,000 slaves. The remainder of the Vessels in Port came out from France chiefly in ballast, to take home the produce of the Island in return for the slave cargoes.

I left St. Jago de Cuba on the 23d instant, and have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. CROKER.

Vice Admiral Sir L. W. Halsted, K. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 107.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 22.)

SIR,

Paris, January 19, 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the 6th and 12th instant, marked Slave-trade, and I lost no time in addressing two Notes on the subject of them (of which I herewith enclose Copies) to the Baron de Damas.

I also enclose a Copy of a Note I have received, in answer to that which I addressed to His Excellency, in the Case of the "*Eclair*."

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

First Enclosure in No. 107.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

Paris, January 17, 1826.

I ENCLOSE herewith to your Excellency the Copy of a further Letter (A) from Commodore Bullen, together with the original French Papers of the Brig "Z," which were found on board of that Vessel, and intended for her occasional use, in corroboration of the Representations which I addressed to your Excellency in my Note of the 10th December of last Year, relative to the traffick in slaves carried on under the French Flag.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

First Enclosure (A) in No. 107.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

Paris, January 13, 1826.

THE accompanying Extract of a Letter from Captain Willes, of His Majesty's Ship "Brazen," to Mr. Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty, gives an account of another Slave-trading transaction under the Flag of France, attended with circumstances scarcely less horrible than those which I had to transmit to your Excellency some few days ago, in the Case of the "Orphée."

In the Case of the "*Eclair*," herewith transmitted, your Excellency will perceive that the fact of Slave-trade is so clear, that, although the Captain lost one-third of his cargo in their embarkation, the number of slaves still on board exceeded, by nearly one-half, the number of tons burthen of the Vessel; that they were confined in a deck only three feet one inch in height, and that the men were chained, so that many of them were unable to sit upright.

This fresh instance of defiance of the Laws of France, and of the professions of her Government, prove the absolute necessity of some coercive measures, of a more efficacious nature than have hitherto been adopted by France, for stopping the disposition to embark in this abominable traffick, on the part of her Subjects, which, instead of diminishing, appears to be on the increase.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas, (Signed) GRANVILLE.
 &c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 107.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 16 Janvier 1826.

J'AI reçu avec la pièce qui l'accompagnait, la Lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire au sujet du Navire Français "*L'Eclair*," de Nantes, prévenu de faire la traite des Noirs; Je me suis empressé d'en donner Communication au Ministre de la Marine, en l'invitant à faire prendre des renseignements sur la destination et l'emploi de ce Batiment.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

Son Excellence Le Vicomte Granville,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Paris, January 16, 1826.

I HAVE received the Letter, and its Enclosure, which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me, respecting the French Vessel "*L'Eclair*," of Nantes, accused of carrying on the Slave-trade. I have lost no time in communicating them to the Minister of the Marine, and in inviting him to procure information as to whither that Vessel was bound, and in what trade she was employed.

Receive, &c.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, (Signed) THE BARON DE DAMAS.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 108.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 26.)

SIR,

Paris, January 23, 1826.

I HAD, a few days ago, a casual conversation with the Baron de Damas, on the Questions, which, during the ensuing Session, might probably engage the attention of the French Legislature, and I availed myself of the opportunity to ask His Excellency, whether His Most Christian Majesty's Ministers

intended to propose to the Chambers any new Law for the suppression of the Slave-trade. I said, that, in transmitting to him the great number of Cases of French Slave-trade, which it had been my painful duty to bring under his consideration, I had frequently taken occasion to observe upon the utter inefficiency of the existing Law, as at present administered.

The persons concerned in this iniquitous traffick seemed, indeed, so secure of impunity, that little pains were taken by them to disguise the purpose for which their Ships were fitted out in the Ports of France, and particularly at Nantes; it was notorious that the French Slave-trade was carrying on with daily encreasing activity, and the French Flag covered, not only the illegal speculations of the Subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, but also those of Foreigners, who were prevented, by the efficient Laws and Regulations of their Government, from engaging in the trade under the Flag of their own Country.

The Baron de Damas did not hesitate to acknowledge, that the Slave-trade from the French Ports had very much encreased during the last two years; and he assured me, that His Most Christian Majesty's Ministers were examining thoroughly the whole Question, not only with the view of adopting an improved mode of administering the present Law, but with the intention of collecting materials on which to found the proposition of a new Law to the Chambers. He apprehended, however, that the investigation was not in a state of sufficient forwardness to enable the Government to bring forward the Question during the ensuing Session.

I have the satisfaction to believe, that the multiplied cases of cruel treatment of the African slaves on board of French ships has made an impression upon the Government of France, and that the publick feeling here is more alive than heretofore to the inhumanity of the traffick.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) GRANVILLE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 109.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 26.)

SIR,

Paris, January 23, 1826.

I HEREWITH enclose the Copy of a Letter I have received from Mr. Mackintosh, His Majesty's Vice Consul at Nantes, as also the Copy of a Note, which I addressed in consequence to His Excellency Monsieur le Baron de Damas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure in No. 109.

Mr. Vice-Consul Mackintosh to Consul Sir R. Clayton.

SIR,

British Consulate, Nantes, January 18, 1826.

THE vast number of Vessels that have lately sailed from this Port for the purpose of carrying on the Traffick in slaves, and which have been fitted out under the *immediate observation of the Naval Authorities of Nantes*, induces me, however unpleasant the task, to state to you, that there is at this moment fitting out, with considerable dispatch, at Quai François, sur la Fosse, a Schooner that has lately been launched, owned by Messrs. Denis et Giraud,

Capitaines au Long Cours; this Schooner, whose name is at present kept a secret, admeasures about 150 tons, and is intended to carry 250 slaves.

From my belief that orders have been lately issued to the Department of the Marine at this Port, to use vigorous measures against Vessels fitting out for this purpose, I think it my duty to lose no time in bringing the matter under the observation of His Britannick Majesty's Government; and as this Vessel will be ready to put to Sea in the course of a very few days, in order to frustrate her object, it will, perhaps, be indispensable to forward by the same post the information herein contained to His Excellency the British Ambassador in Paris, who may be enabled thereby to take such steps as he may judge necessary on the occasion.

It may not be superfluous to add, that there are many other Vessels here in a state of forwardness intended for the same trade.

I beg to observe, that in this instance I am fully prepared to substantiate the statement I have herein submitted to your consideration, and challenge the Authorities here to deny the fact.

(Signed) ROBERT MACKINTOSH.

Sir Richard Clayton, Bart.

Second Enclosure in No. 109.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

Paris, January 21, 1826.

I HAVE just received information that a Slave-trading Schooner is at this moment fitting out with considerable dispatch at Quai François, sur la Fosse, at Nantes. She has lately been launched, is owned by Messieurs Denis et Giraud, Capitaines au Long Cours,—her name is at present kept secret. She admeasures about 150 tons, and is intended to carry 250 slaves.

My reliance upon your Excellency's anxiety to enforce the prohibition of the Slave-trade, induces me not to lose a moment in bringing this Case under your Excellency's notice; a Case much aggravated, as I am sure your Excellency will feel, by the barbarous cruelty of confining 250 unfortunate beings in a Vessel of such small dimensions.

I avail myself, &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 110.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 29.)

SIR,

Paris, January 26, 1826.

I HEREWITH enclose a Copy of the Answer I have received from Monsieur Le Baron de Damas, in reply to the Note I addressed to him, relative to the fitting out at Nantes of a Vessel destined for the traffick of slaves.

His Excellency assures me therein, that he immediately made a communication upon the subject to the Minister of Marine, independent of which, he had every reason to believe, that the Instructions already issued would have been sufficient to have stopped the departure of the Vessel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 110.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 24 Janvier 1826.

J'AI reçu la Lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 21 Janvier, au sujet d'un Batiment en armement à Nantes, et destiné à la traite des noirs; Je me suis empressé d'en donner immédiatement communication au Ministre de la Marine; J'ai tout lieu de croire qu'indépendamment des Ordres que je l'invite à donner à cette occasion, ses dernières Instructions auront suffi pour arrêter l'expédition et le départ du Navire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

Son Excellence Le Vicomte Granville,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

(Translation.)

Paris, January 24 1826.

I HAVE received the Letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 21st of January, on the subject of a Vessel fitting out at Nantes, and destined for the Slave-trade. I have not lost a moment in communicating it to the Minister of Marine, but I have every reason to believe that, independently of the Orders which I have invited him to issue upon this occasion, his former Instructions will have proved sufficient to prevent the expedition, and the departure of the Vessel.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

THE BARON DE DAMAS.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 111.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1826.

THE Despatches of your Excellency, of the 19th and 23d of January, of the Slave-trade Series, have been received, and laid before The King.

Acknowledging the credit which is due to your Excellency's unwearied representations to the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, upon the laxity with which the Declarations and Laws of France for the Abolition of the Slave-trade have hitherto been carried into execution, it is matter of painful regret to His Majesty's Government to feel, that those Representations have produced so little effect.

Scarcely an arrival takes place from Africa, without bringing with it accounts that Slave-trade undertakings, covered by the Flag, and carried on by the Subjects of France, are in activity from North to South, and from West to East, throughout the whole Coast of that vast Peninsula; and in the African Islands, the West Indies, and elsewhere, French Subjects are continually heard of, as fitting out Vessels for the Slave-trade.

In the very Ports of France herself, these undertakings form the entire and almost publick concern of Companies of her Merchants.

One of these Ports, that of Nantz, seems to be entirely devoted to it, and is thus pointed out to the marked attention of the French Government.

Your Excellency, and your Predecessor, have repeatedly given to the French Minister the particulars of these equipments, from their earliest state to the time at which they leave that Port for their ultimate destination; but still these proceedings go forward with unabated ardour, and, as it appears, with perfect impunity.

The French Laws on this Subject are neither efficient in themselves, even in the heart of her Dominions, nor can it be believed that they are acted upon with integrity.

In the Case of "*Les Deux Nantais*," when the Vessel had pursued her course with security, and with success, up to the very point at which she was returning to the Port whence she started, she was denounced to the French Authorities, in time for the French Government to have pursued what measures they might think proper for her punishment on her return.

Orders were no sooner given for her arrest, than those Orders became null, by their communication, through some channel or other, to the Owners of the Vessel; she arrived off the Port; found boats in crowds ready to warn her of her danger, and she rode off in safety to another Haven: nor does it appear that the Authorities, through whom these Orders became thus useless, have ever been made sensible of the delinquency of their conduct. It is with satisfaction that I communicate to your Excellency, by the enclosed Despatch from Mr. Lamb*, that one of the first acts of the Administration of the Duke del Infantado has been the issue of directions, which appear calculated to complete the abolition of the Slave-trade of Spain.

I also send to you a Copy of the Answer, which, by His Majesty's commands, I have returned to this Communication†.

The States of Spanish America, who were the most interested in the traffick of Slaves, have been eager to disown, and to prohibit it: and The Emperor of Brazil has opened a Negociation, having for its basis the Declaration, that Slave-trade, after a given term of years, shall be held to be piracy, and that Brazilian Subjects, engaging in it from that time, shall be treated as pirates.

You will submit these statements to the Government of France; and you will express a hope, that His Most Christian Majesty will not longer permit, on the part of His Subjects, a traffick, which has been abandoned, as disgraceful, by every other Power of the civilized World.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G. C. B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

* See No. 14.

† See No. 15.

No. 112.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1826.

I CANNOT forbear, in addition to my other Despatch on the subject of Slave-trade, communicating to your Excellency the enclosed Letters from the Colonial Department, shewing that the Native Sovereigns on the Coast of Africa, are at length sensible of the miseries entailed upon their Country, by this horrible traffick.

Perhaps a Communication to the French Government of this fact, may aid your Excellency's appeal to the humanity of the Ministers of France, and of their Sovereign.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G. C. B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

First Enclosure in No. 112.

R. W. Hay, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 26, 1825.

I AM directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you the enclosed Copies of

two Despatches (A and B), which have been received from the Governor of Sierra Leone, reporting the results of an expedition which he had undertaken to the Sherbro' River, for the purpose of suppressing the Slave-trade, which has been carried on from that Quarter, and stating that the Chiefs of the Country, which embraces the Rivers Pongos and Nunez, had offered to transfer the Sovereignty of that Country to Great Britain, and to abolish the Slave-trade; and I am to request that you will lay these Papers before Mr. Secretary Canning for his information. I have, &c.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

(Signed)

R. W. HAY.

&c. &c. &c.

First Enclosure (A) in No. 112.

Major General Turner to Earl Bathurst.

MY LORD,

Sierra Leone, October 18, 1825.

I HAVE now the satisfaction to announce to your Lordship the complete success of the little Expedition to the Sherbro', in the results of which I will hope that there will be found just cause of congratulation, not only as they regard the security and commercial interests of these Colonies, but as they promote the great cause of humanity, for which England has made such immense sacrifices in this Country.

On the 20th of September, I embarked about 80 soldiers on board the two Brigs, and on the 21st, I embarked myself, with Captain Ross, my Aid-de-Camp, the only disposeable officer I had, and sailed immediately.

I must now beg leave to observe, that nothing but the fear of losing by delay, the opportunity which the plans I had been for some time maturing, for striking a great blow against the Slave-trade, in one of its strongest holds in this Country, had now presented, could have justified my going to Sea during the Tornado Season, in Vessels manned and commanded as these were, and upon a line of Coast, not surveyed or put down on the Charts, and only known to Canoes and small Craft; there were no sailors in the Colony; I found one of the Superintendents of Villages had been brought up to the Sea, and I took him with me; I manned the Vessels with such soldiers as had been most on Ship-board, together with such Native Fishermen and others as I could collect; Mr. Kenneth Mac Caulay, and Mr. George Rendall, both Members of Council, had publick spirit enough to overlook the risque and privations inseparable from such an enterprise, and, by accompanying me, rendered me the greatest assistance on every occasion.

On approaching the Sherbro', I caused the Kings and Chiefs of the Maratime Districts engaged in the war to be assembled, and as they had already applied to me for protection against their enemies, I informed them that the only conditions upon which I could grant them effectual security would be, their giving up for ever the Slave-trade, making over to me for The King of England, the Sovereignty of the Territories, acknowledging the Laws of England, laying down their arms in the present War, and agreeing never to undertake any other without the consent of the Governor of Sierra Leone for the time being: they immediately agreed to these terms, and the Treaty, a Copy of which, for your Lordship's consideration, and His Majesty's approval, accompanies this Despatch, was signed and ratified in presence of all the people.

By this Treaty, which I hope will meet your Lordship's approbation, it will be seen, that upwards of 100 miles of Sea-coast is added to this Colony, a circumstance which, in this particular case, will tend greatly to encrease its trade and general prosperity, by throwing open and securing the exclusive trade of five large Rivers, navigable a great way into the interior, and known long to have been the most fertile in rice, lamwood, and various products of this Country. As regards the Slave-trade, the District now ceded to us has for many years back been the theatre of the most active operations in this, or perhaps any other part of Africa, and the best information which I can

collect, warrants my rating the number annually exported at not less than 15,000, all of whom will, in future, be employed in cultivating the soil, preparing and collecting articles of export, and improving their own condition, nor will the Kings or Head-men of these or the surrounding Nations, have, in future, any interest in carrying on these cruel and desolating wars which depopulated whole Districts.

The other Parties engaged in the war, and who are an inland people, I sent Messengers to, to desire that they would no longer carry on the war, as I had taken the Country under my protection. They expressed their willingness for peace, and some of the principal men among them came down and begged to be taken under my protection, which was done; I could not remain long enough in the Sherbro' to receive the more distant ones, but I make no doubt but I will be able to bring about a general peace throughout these Countries, and cause the Kings and Chiefs to turn their attention to more humane and profitable pursuits, in order to consolidate this, as well as to establish Branches of our Commercial Establishments in the most favourable situations. I propose returning to the Sherbro' the moment I can arrange a few matters which press here; should the steam-boat arrive in the mean time it will render me the most essential assistance.

After arranging these matters I proceeded to the Sea Bar, the Southern outlet to these Rivers, where I found 5 French Vessels taking in cargoes of slaves; some were shipped, but on seeing me they landed them at night, and hid them in the woods, in chains, with guards of seamen over them.

The plan which I thought it my duty to adopt towards these Vessels, was, as the Country and Waters in which they laid had now become British, not to suffer them to carry away slaves, but as the Treaty did not exist when they entered those Waters, I gave them leave to depart with their Ships, with a caution not to return again, or they would be seized; I made one exception in the case of a Brig fitted to receive 500 slaves, and sent her in here to be tried for a breach of our Navigation Laws, she having anchored for three days at York Island, a Place belonging to us these hundred years, trading for slaves, and having carried on at the anchorage where we found her, her trade in slaves within 4 miles of a British Settlement. The whole of these Vessels had engaged 1,200 slaves as their cargoes, (of whom 123 fell into my hands and are now enjoying their freedom at Sierra Leone,) and I am sorry to say, that several others got away with their slaves on hearing of our approach; I hope that your Lordship will be pleased to approve of the measures which I adopted towards these Vessels.

The troops, though not called upon beyond matters of fatigue, shewed the greatest zeal and activity, and Captain Ross, my Aid-de-Camp, was indefatigable in forwarding the publick service.

In concluding this Despatch I have great satisfaction in drawing your Lordship's attention to the rapid improvement of this Colony, both in regard to its internal management, and to the security and extension of its trade.

The people, by being thrown more upon their own resources, are becoming industrious and orderly, respectful to their employers, submissive and obedient to the Laws. Crime, particularly thieving, which had ceased to be considered one, becomes less frequent, and the bounty of the British Government is received with more gratitude, and I trust, that religion and morality will keep pace with the other improvements. Externally, the affairs of the Colony are taking a much wider range, and the valuable products of the interior are finding their way here in a much larger proportion than formerly, and the influx of strangers from very distant Nations is very great; the name and character of the Colony is spreading rapidly, as is proved by the repeated Messengers sent to me from the Rulers of distant Nations, and the eagerness with which they seek our friendship and alliance; our influence and authority with the smaller Maritime States immediately around us are getting greater, and the beneficial results very visible: hitherto these people were regardless of our power, generally refractory and turbulent, and the Government here, as well as the Merchants, were obliged to pay them for allowing the trade of the

Colony to pass through their Territories ; still they robbed and plundered the Convoys. I made some examples amongst the worst of them, which alarmed the others, and having threatened them with the vengeance of the Interior Nations, as well as my own, they are becoming generally submissive ; the most powerful of them, the King of the Mandingoes, has placed himself under our orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHAS. TURNER, Governor.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, K. G.

&c.

&c.

&c.

CONVENTION between His Excellency Charles Turner, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable the Military Order of the Bath, Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, and of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, the Forts and Settlements in the River Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, and the Forts on the Gold Coast, the Isles de Loss, and the Islands, Territories and Factories to His Majesty belonging, on the Western Coast of Africa, from the twentieth Degree of North Latitude to the twentieth Degree of South Latitude ; Vice-Admiral, Chancellor, and Ordinary of the same ; Major-General of His Majesty's Land Forces, Colonel of His Majesty's Royal African Colonial Corps, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces on the Western Coast of Africa, &c. &c. &c., on the part of His Britannick Majesty : and Banka, King of Sherbro, on the part and behalf of his Tributary Kings, Chiefs, and Headmen, Kong Cuba, Prince of Sherbro, Sumana, King of Bendoo, Ta Bompay, King of Bullom, Soloccoo, King of Bagroo, Suwarrow, King of Char, Kenefarree, Chief of Sherbro Island, Will Adoo, Chief of Jenkins ; and Ya Comba, by her lawful Representatives and next of kin ; Thomas Caulker, Chief of Bompey ; and George Caulker, Chief of Tasso and the Plaintain Isles ; on behalf of themselves, their Tributary Chiefs, Headmen, and People :

WHEREAS a cruel and destructive war has, for several years, raged between certain Tribes of the Kussoo Nation, and the Inhabitants of Countries bordering on the Sherbro Bulloms, which Countries the said Tribes of the Kussoos have conquered and destroyed, and the defenceless inhabitants of which they have cruelly murdered or sold into slavery : And Whereas the said Kussoo Tribes have already commenced hostilities against the said Sherbro Bulloms, and have over-run and depopulated part of the Territories belonging to the said Banka, King of Sherbro, and Ya Comba, Queen of Ya Comba, their Allies, Tributary Kings, Chiefs, and Headmen, and have manifested so determined a spirit, as to leave no room to doubt that their ultimate object is to over-run the said Territories—to exterminate the present Possessors of the soil by the sword, or by selling them into slavery ; and so satisfied thereof are the said Banka and Ya Comba, their Tributary Kings, Chiefs, and Headmen, that they have, of their own free will and accord, stepped forward and thrown themselves and their Countries upon the protection of His Excellency the Governor-General of Sierra Leone, and the British Government, as the surest means of saving themselves and subjects from the destruction threatened by their cruel and implacable enemies : And Whereas, in the progress of the said war, violent outrages have been committed by parties to the war, upon the property and persons of British Subjects engaged in lawful trade and commerce ; plundering the one, seizing and selling into slavery the others ; And Whereas His Excellency, the Governor-General of Sierra Leone, feeling no less apprehension for the peace and security of His Britannick Majesty's Territories—the war having already approached the frontiers of the Colony of Sierra Leone—than indignation at the insults offered to his Nation, in the outrages committed on the persons and properties of its subjects—has determined, for the peace and security of the British Possessions, and for checking the further progress of this cruel and desolating war, to accede to the prayer of the said Kings, Chiefs, and Headmen :

Wherefore His Excellency Charles Turner, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable the Military Order of the Bath, Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, and of the Turkish Order of the Crescent, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies, the Forts and Settlements on the River Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, and the Forts on the Gold Coast, the Isles de Loss, and the Islands, Territories and Factories to His Majesty belonging on the Western Coast of Africa, from the Twentieth Degree of North Latitude, to the Twentieth Degree of South Latitude; Vice-Admiral, Chancellor, and Ordinary of the same; Major-General of His Majesty's Land Forces, Colonel of His Majesty's Royal African Colonial Corps, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces on the Western Coast of Africa, &c. &c. on the part and behalf of His Britannick Majesty;

And Banka, King of Sherbro, by the advice and consent of his Tributary Kings, Chiefs and Headmen: namely, Sumana, King of Bendoo; Suwarrow, King of Char; Kong Cuba, Prince of Sherbro; Ta Bompay, King of Bullom; Soloccoo, King of Bagroo; Kenefarree, Chief of Sherbro Island; Will Adoo, Chief of Jenkins; and Ya Comba, Queen of Ya Comba, by her lawful Representatives and Next of Kin; Thomas Caulker, Chief of Bompey; and George Caulker, Chief of Tasso and the Plantain Isles; with the advice and consent of their Tributary Chiefs and Headmen, have mutually agreed as follows:—

FIRST.

Banka, King of Sherbro, by the advice and consent of his said Tributary Kings, Chiefs and Headmen, and the said Thomas Caulker, and George Caulker, Representatives of the said Ya Comba, Queen of Ya Comba, have, for themselves, their Tributary Kings, Chiefs, Headmen and people, for them, their heirs and successors for ever, ceded, transferred, and given over, unto his said Excellency Charles Turner, Governor of the said Colony of Sierra Leone, and his Successors, the Governors of the said Colony for the time being, for the use and on the behalf of His Majesty The King of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Successors, the full, entire, free, and unlimited right, title, possession and sovereignty, of all the Territories and Dominions to them respectively belonging, being situate between the Southern Bank of the Camaranca River, on the North, and the Town of Camalay and the line which separates the Territories of King Sherbro from those of the Queen of the Gallinas, on the South; together with all and every right and title to the navigation, anchorage, waterage, fishing, and other revenue and maritime claims in and over the said territories, and the rivers, harbours, bays, creeks, inlets, and waters of the same.

SECOND.

The said Charles Turner, for himself and his successors, the Governors of the said Colony of Sierra Leone for the time being, on the part and behalf of His said Britannick Majesty, agrees to accept the Cession of the aforesaid Territories and Dominions from the said Banka, King of Sherbro, and the said Ya Comba, Queen of Ya Comba, their Tributary Kings, Chiefs and Headmen; giving and granting to the said Banka, King of Sherbro, and Ya Comba, Queen of Ya Comba, their Tributary Kings, Chiefs, and Headmen, and the other Native Inhabitants of the said Territories and Dominions, the protection of the British Government, the rights and privileges of British Subjects, and guaranteeing to the said Banka, King of Sherbro, his Tributary Kings, Chiefs and Headmen, namely, Sumana, King of Bendoo, Suwarrow, King of Char, Kong Cuba, Prince of Sherbro, Ta Bompay, King of Bullom, Soloccoo, King of Bagroo, Kenefarree, Chief of Sherbro Island, Will Adoo, Chief of Jenkins, and the said Ya Comba, Queen of Ya Comba, and her Representatives, and to the said Thomas Caulker, Chief of Bompey, and George Caulker, Chief of Tasso and the Plantain Isles, and the other Native Inhabitants of the aforesaid Territories and Dominions, and to their heirs and successors for ever, the full, free, and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the lands they now hold and occupy.

Signed at the Plantain Islands, on Saturday the 24th day of September

1825, and ratified in the presence of all the Kings, Chiefs, and Headmen of the Sherbro Bulloms, at Yoni, on Sherbro Island, this 5th day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

(Signed)

CHARLES TURNER,

Governor of Sierra Leone, and Dependencies.

BANKA, ✕ King of Sherbro.

YA COMBA, Queen, by her Representatives:

THOMAS CAULKER, Chief of Bompey.

GEORGE S. CAULKER,

Chief of Tasso and Plantain Isles.

SUMANA, ✕ King of Bendoo.

SUWARROW, ✕ King of Char.

SOLOCCOO, ✕ King of Bagroo.

KENEFARREE, ✕ Chief of Sherbro.

WILL ADOO, ✕ Chief of Jenkins.

THOMAS CAULKER, ✕ Chief of Bompey.

KONG CUBA, ✕ Prince of Sherbro.

TA BOMPAY, ✕ King of Bullom by King Sherbro.

GEORGE S. CAULKER,

Chief of Tasso and Plantain Isles.

BA YENDA, ✕ Chief of Brama.

In the pre-
sence of { G. RENDALL, A.C.J.
K. MACAULAY, M.C.
W. ROSS, M.C.

First Enclosure (B) in No. 112.

Major-General Turner to Earl Bathurst.

MY LORD,

Sierra Leone, November 1, 1825.

IT is with great satisfaction that I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the delay of the Vessel (Henry Wellesley) to announce to your Lordship, that I have just received from Chiefs to the Northward of this Colony, an offer to give us the Sovereignty of their Country, and to abolish for ever the Slave-trade, receiving in return our protection, and the benefit of a free trade with us; inviting me to go and take possession of their Country, which embraces the two Rivers Pongos and Nunez, so celebrated for their slaving transactions, and running through the most fertile districts in this part of Africa; our name and influence are spreading with incredible rapidity throughout this part of Africa, and I have little doubt but I shall have the honour ere long to announce to your Lordship, the total abolition of the Slave-trade for 1,000 miles round me, and a tenfold increase to the trade of this Colony.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

CHAS. TURNER.

Second Enclosure in No. 112.

R. W. Hay, Esq. to Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 29, 1825.

WITH reference to my Letter of the 26th instant, in which I enclosed to you Copies of two Despatches which had been received from Major-General Turner, reporting, that the Chiefs of the Countries adjacent to His Majesty's Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, had manifested their disposition to co-operate with this Country in suppressing the Slave-trade; I am now directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you enclosed (A), for the information of Mr. Secretary Canning, a Copy of an Instruction which his Lordship has addressed to Major-General Turner, for the guidance of his conduct in the arrangements, which it will be expedient to adopt for attaining that important object in concert with the Native Powers. I have, &c.

Joseph Planta, Jun. Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

R. W. HAY.

Second Enclosure (A.) in No. 112.

Earl Bathurst to Major-General Turner.

SIR, *Downing Street, London, December 18, 1825.*

I HAVE laid before The King your Letters of the 1st and 18th of October last, and I am commanded to convey to you His Majesty's approbation of the zeal and activity, which have been shewn by you in the conduct of the Expedition in which you have lately been engaged.

You have acted with great propriety in entering into Commercial Arrangements with the Native Chiefs of the line of Coast which you have recently visited, as a compensation for any immediate loss which they may sustain by consenting to the abolition of the Slave-trade, although in the end, that odious traffick must prove as injurious to the welfare, as it is discreditable to the character of the Nations which practise it.

His Majesty is, however, unwilling to sanction any proceeding which might be found to interfere with the Rights of other Nations, nor could His Majesty consent to any arrangement which might be construed into a desire of territorial aggrandisement.

You will communicate, therefore, to those Chiefs with whom your Negotiations at the Sherbro' and its vicinity had been conducted, as well as those who have offered you the Sovereignty of the Country to the Northward of Sierra Leone, that, however much His Majesty may be gratified by the proofs which they have given of their attachment to this Country, in the offer which, through your intervention, they have recently made, yet that their connexion with Great Britain must be confined to one of amity and friendly intercourse, founded on the declaration which they have made, of their readiness to concur with us in the abolition of the Slave-trade, for the more effectual extinction of which you will make such arrangements with the Native Powers as will secure that important object, and contribute to the internal prosperity of those Territories.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

BATHURST.

Major General Turner.

No. 113.

Consul Sir R. Clayton to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received January 31.)

(Extract)

Nantes, January 25, 1826.

I THINK it not improper to apprise you of what has passed within these few days here, on the subject of the Slave-trade, and I am happy to inform you that it has received what I consider its mortal blow at this Port. By Communications from the French Government, received the day before yesterday, a temporary stop has been put to every thing in this shameful commerce, and Shares in the concern were yesterday endeavoured, from the alarm, to be disposed of on the Exchange at 30 and 40 per Cent. loss, *but without success.*

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

R. CLAYTON.

No. 114.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 2.)

SIR,

Paris, January 30, 1826.

I HAVE received your Despatch, marked "Slave-trade," of the 20th

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instant, enclosing a Statement of Slave-trade on the part of French Vessels at the Havaunah, from Captain Croker, of His Majesty's Ship "Bellette."

The enclosed is a Copy of the Note which I in consequence addressed to His Excellency the Baron de Damas.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c. I have, &c.
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 114.

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

M. LE BARON,

Paris, January 27, 1826.

THE enclosed Copy of a Despatch from Captain Croker, of His Majesty's Ship "Bellette," contains a Statement of Slave-trade on the part of French Vessels at the Havannah, carried on to an excess which must merit the consideration of the French Government, and described with particulars, which give ample grounds for enquiries into the details, with a view of punishing the offenders, and preventing a repetition of the offence.

My recent Communications with your Excellency on the subject of the Slave-trade, lead me confidently to expect that the Government of His Most Christian Majesty will be glad to be made acquainted with the facts detailed in Captain Croker's Letter, and that more effectual measures will be taken for punishing the guilty, and for checking an evil which brings so much discredit on the Flag of France.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No 115.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 5.)

SIR,

Paris, February 2, 1826.

I RECEIVED some time ago a Note from the Baron de Damas, a Copy of which I here enclose, in which he states, that, were it possible to procure the Original Letter from Monsieur Ogerau, (a Copy of which was sent home in my Despatch marked "Slave Trade," of the 22d of December of last Year), one of the Owners of the "*Deux Nantais*," to Monsieur Mahé, Captain of this Vessel, desiring him, upon the receipt of it, immediately to sail for Antwerp, where he would join him, it would be of great importance in the trial that is about to take place in the Affair of the "*Deux Nantais*."

I have received from Mr. Mackintosh the Original Letter in question, and I hastened to communicate it to His Excellency, accompanied by a Note, of which the enclosed is a Copy.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c. (Signed) GRANVILLE.

First Enclosure in No. 115.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 16 Janvier 1826.

J'AI communiqué au Ministre de la Marine, ainsi que J'ai eu l'honneur de l'annoncer à votre Excellence le 26 du mois dernier, les nouveaux renseigne-

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mens qu'elle m'avoit transmit le 22, au sujet du Navire, "*Les Deux Nantais*," prévenu de faire la traite des noirs. Parmi ces renseignemens, se trouve Copie d'une Lettre de l'armateur, qui serait nécessairement d'un grand poids dans l'instruction de l'affaire dont le Tribunal de Nantes est saisi, s'il était possible de la produire en original, ou du moins sous une forme authentique. Quelque confiance que puisse mériter la communication qui lui en a été donnée, et quelque forte que soit la présomption qui en résulte, votre Excellence jugera que la justice ne saurait l'admettre comme pièce de conviction.

Dans le cas où votre Gouvernement parviendrait à se la procurer de manière à ce qu'elle puisse faire preuve légale, Je prie votre Excellence de vouloir bien me l'adresser.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

Son Excellence Le Vicomte Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

SIR,

Paris, January 16, 1826.

I COMMUNICATED to the Minister of Marine, as I had the honour of announcing to your Excellency on the 26th of last month, the further information which you had transmitted to me on the 22d, on the subject of the Vessel "*Les Deux Nantais*," charged with being engaged in the Slave-trade. Amongst the Papers was a Copy of a Letter of the Owner, which would necessarily be of great weight in the Proceedings in the Case before the Tribunal of Nantes, if it were possible to produce it, in original, or at least in an authentick shape. Whatever confidence may be placed in the Communication which has been made of it, and however strong the presumption which may be drawn therefrom, your Excellency must be aware that a Court of Justice cannot receive it as evidence of conviction.

Should your Government be enabled to procure this Document in such a shape as that it may be used as a legal proof, I request that your Excellency will have the goodness to communicate it to me.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

Second Enclosure in No. 115.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

M. LE BARON,

Paris, January 30, 1826.

IN reference to your Excellency's Note of the 16th of this month, in which you mention, that if it were possible to procure the Original Letter, of which I had the honour to enclose to your Excellency a Copy in my Note of the 22d of December, it would be of great weight in the Trial that is about to take place relative to the affair of the "*Deux Nantais*;" I have the honour herewith to transmit the Original Letter in question from M. Ogerau to M. Mahé, Captain of the "*Deux Nantais*," directing him to proceed without delay to the Port of Antwerp.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 116.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 9.)

SIR,

Paris, February 6, 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, marked "Slave-trade," of the 31st ult. and I have in consequence addressed a Note to His Excellency the Baron de Damas, a Copy of which I will send by the next Messenger. I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 117.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 11.)

SIR,

Paris, February 8, 1826.

I HEREWITH enclose a Copy of my Note to Monsieur le Baron de Damas, mentioned in my Despatch of the 6th instant.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 117.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

M. LE BARON.

Paris, February 6, 1826.

I HAVE received Instructions, which impose upon me the duty of expressing to your Excellency the painful regret felt by His Majesty's Government, at finding that the Representations addressed by me to the Government of His Most Christian Majesty, upon the laxity with which the Declarations and Laws of France for the abolition of the Slave-trade have been executed, have had no effect in checking this illicit traffick.

Scarcely an arrival takes place from Africa without bringing with it accounts, that Slave-trade undertakings, covered by the Flag, and carried on by the Subjects of France, are in activity from North to South, and from West to East, throughout the whole Coast of that vast Peninsula; and in the African Islands, in the West Indies, and elsewhere, French Subjects are continually heard of as fitting out Vessels for the Slave-trade.

In the very Ports of France, these Undertakings form the entire and almost publick concern of Companies of her Merchants.

One of these Ports, that of Nantes, seems to be peculiarly devoted to it, and is thus pointed out to the marked attention of the French Government.

The particulars of these Equipments have frequently been furnished by my Predecessor and by me, to Your Excellency, for the information of the French Government, but still these proceedings go forward with unabated ardour, and, as is appears, with perfect impunity; the Laws on this subject, are not efficient in themselves, even in the heart of the Dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, nor can it be believed that they are acted upon with sincerity, by those on whom devolves the duty of carrying them into effect. In the Case of "*Les Deux Nantais*," when the Vessel had pursued her course with security and with success, up to the very point at which she was returning to the Port whence she started, she was denounced to the

French Authorities, in time for the French Government to have pursued what measures they might think proper for her confiscation: orders were given for her arrest, but those orders were no sooner given, than they became null by their communication through some channel or other, to the Owners of the Vessel. She arrived off the Port, found Pilot Boats ready to warn her of her danger, and she rode off in safety to another Haven.

His Majesty's Government has learnt with great satisfaction, that other States, whose Subjects have hitherto carried on this abominable traffick, have adopted effectual measures for its repression.

A Despatch from the British Envoy at Madrid, containing a Note from the Duke del Infantado, communicates to His Majesty's Government, that one of the first Acts of the Spanish Minister, has been the issue of directions, which appear calculated to complete the abolition of the Slave-trade of Spain.

The States of Spanish America, who were the most interested in the Traffick in slaves, have been eager to disown and to prohibit it; and the Emperor of Brazil has opened a Negociation, having for its basis the Declaration, that Slave-trade, after a given term of Years, shall be held to be piracy, and that Brazilian Subjects, engaging in it from that time, shall be treated as Pirates.

A traffick, which has been abandoned as disgraceful by every other Power of the civilized World, His Majesty's Government confidently hope will no longer be permitted by His Most Christian Majesty to be exercised under the Flag of France; the verbal assurances I have received from Your Excellency, that the French Government is seriously occupied in devising an improved mode of administering the Laws which prohibit the Slave-trade, will of course confirm that confidence.

If any additional motive were wanting to stimulate the zeal and humanity of those who are endeavouring to repress this illegal trade, that motive would be found in the Statement contained in a Despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, shewing that the Native Sovereigns on the Coast of Africa, are at length sensible of the misery entailed upon their Country by the horrible traffick. Under this impression, these Sovereigns have offered the Sovereignty of their Country to His Majesty. Your Excellency will see, by the enclosed Extract from the Instructions sent to the Governor of Sierra Leone, that His Majesty has declined to sanction any proceeding which might be found to interfere with the Rights of other Nations, or to consent to any arrangement which might be construed into a desire of Territorial Aggrandizement.

The Governor of Sierra Leone is informed, that the connexion of these Native Chiefs with Great Britain, must be confined to one of amity and friendly intercourse, founded on the declaration which they made, of their readiness to concur with the British Government in the abolition of the Slave-trade.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency The Baron de Damas, (Signed) GRANVILLE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 118.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 11th.)

SIR,

Paris, February 8, 1826.

I HAVE the satisfaction of transmitting to you, the Copy of a Note received yesterday from the Baron de Damas, in which His Excellency confirms the verbal assurances he had recently given me, of the disposition of the French Government to accomplish the repression of the odious traffick in Slaves.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) GRANVILLE.
&c. &c. &c. 2 Y

Enclosure in No. 118.

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

Paris, le 4 Fevrier 1826.

J'AI reçu avec la Lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 27 Janvier, le rapport qui l'accompagnait, et dans lequel sont signalés plusieurs Batimens Français, comme ayant effectué dans l'Ile de Cuba, plusieurs débarquemens considérables de Nègres, provenant de la traite. Je me suis empressé d'en donner Communication au Ministre de la Marine. Je ne puis d'ailleurs que confirmer à votre Excellence les assurances que je lui ai récemment données, des dispositions du Gouvernement du Roi pour parvenir à la répression du cet odieuse trafic.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

Son Excellence Le Vicomte Granville,
 &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

SIR,

Paris, February 4, 1826.

WITH the Letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 27th January, I received the Report which accompanied it, in which several French Ships are designated, as having effected, on the Island of Cuba, several considerable disembarkations of Negroes, from the Slave-Coast. I hastened to communicate this to the Minister of Marine. I can only further confirm to your Excellency the assurances which I recently gave of the disposition of The King's Government effectually to repress this odious traffick.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THE BARON DE DAMAS.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 119.

Communication from Nantes.—(Received February 20th.)

(Extract.)

Nantes, February 10, 1826.

I THINK it necessary to apprise you, that another Schooner is on the point of sailing, and another on the stocks, evidently destined for this trade, for their construction leaves not a doubt on the subject, and they are wholly incapable of receiving a cargo of sufficient consequence to defray the freight and wages of the men. If the French Government are really in earnest, in seconding the wishes of the British Cabinet, something may *perhaps* be done. But the known avarice of Merchants will find out a number of modes to defeat every effort that may be made; and till they are made to feel, by the repeated captures of their Vessels (*the risk of which they now cover by Insurance*), I fear the difficulties will not be easily surmounted. Yet there is one means of getting at the source, and checking it, in my opinion, *most effectually*—that is, by an Ordinance of the French Government, declaring *all Insurances on Vessels engaged in this traffick void*. No Merchant would then run the risk against which he could not secure himself. Whether

the British Government may have influence enough in the French Councils, to prevail on them to introduce such a measure, I have no pretensions to warrant an idea: as I understand, however, some measures are to be brought forward in the "Chambre" of the Peers, and also that of the Deputies, relative to this traffick, perhaps the moment may be a favourable one for the attempt.

No. 120.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1826.

I FORWARD to your Excellency the Extracts of Communications which have been received at this Office from the Admiralty, giving accounts of the continuance of French Slave-trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa, and, in particular, authenticated details of the illegal conveyance of slaves on board a French Slave-vessel "*Les Deux Clementines*," from a Place called Lorenzo Marques, to the Isle of Bourbon. I have to desire that your Excellency will communicate these Papers to the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty, urging them to enquire into the particulars of the transaction, and, if it should prove to be as stated, to punish the Persons who have so decidedly transgressed the Laws of France against African Slave-trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His Excellency Viscount Granville, G. C. B.

&c.

&c.

&c.

First Enclosure in No. 120.

Captain W. F. W. Owen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

*H. M. S. "Leven," on the Outer Bar of Delagoa Bay,
6th of September 1825.*

(Extract.)

AT the same time I observed a French Schooner from the Factory of Lorenzo Marques, called, I believe, "*Les Deux Clementines*," of which I had information that she had left certain Persons there to purchase for her a cargo of slaves, which she was to embark on her return. I took occasion to mention this information to His Excellency, who remarked that he had heard something of the sort, but he should take care to disappoint them if that was the case; I can only say they were not disappointed, as will be seen, for she embarked and took away with her about 130 slaves from the Portuguese Factory of Lorenzo Marques.

I beg also that you will acquaint their Lordships, that, about the middle of last Year, a French Schooner, of Bourbon, commanded by Monsieur Dorval, a native of Mauritius, entered Port Melville, and actually took off by force into slavery, it is presumed, more than a hundred Natives of the Western Shores of Inyack Island, (otherwise St. Marie's,) so that this spot has lost the greater part of its population. Makasane, King of Mapoota, has recolonized it from that Country, and made it a Station to trade with the English; and has ordered his people not to communicate with the Ships of any other Nation.

J. W. Croker, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. F. W. OWEN.

Second Enclosure in No. 120.

Capt. W. F. W. Owen to J. W. Croker, Esq.

(Extract.)

H. M. S. "Leven," Table Bay, November 1, 1825.

THE Deposition (A) of the Carpenter of the "Eleanor," relative to that Vessel, contains another proof of the Slave-traffic carried on by the French, and particularly in the instance of the "*Deux Clementines*," of which I have previously advertized His Excellency the Governor of Mozambique.

J. W. Croker, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. F. W. OWEN

*Sub-Enclosure (A) in No. 120.*Deposition of John Hemsten, Carpenter on Board the Brig "*Eleanor*."

BE it hereby made known, that, on the 29th day of October 1825, before me, John Samuel Merrington, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Notary Public, duly admitted and sworn, personally came and appeared, John Hemsten, Carpenter, belonging to the Brig "*Eleanor*," of London, now lying at anchor in Table Bay, who did declare, testify, and say for truth, that he joined the said Brig as Carpenter, in London, in the month of March 1824, just previous to her sailing from thence on a trading and fishing voyage to the South Seas, under the command of Robert Mitchell; that the first place she touched at was the Island of Bonavista, where she took in salt for curing skins, and thence proceeded to Algoa Bay, where they procured water and refreshments, and then proceeded to Port Natal, where they remained about 10 days, and thence proceeded to Delagoa Bay, and anchored for the night in Cow Bay, and in the afternoon of the next day, anchored off Sheftin Island, and deponent, with said Robert Mitchell, and four hands, proceeded in one of the Whale Boats to the Portuguese Fort in English River, where they arrived about 8 o'clock in the evening, and were hailed by the Portuguese, who enquired "what Boat is that," to which they answered "English," and the Captain asked if they could go on shore, to which the Portuguese answered "No," but being afterwards informed that it was not a Man of War's Boat, but a Whaler from London, they allowed them to land, and assisted in hauling up the Boat, and the Captain went to lodge with the Governor, whose name was Schmidt, or Smith, and the appearer, and the boat's crew slept in the house of a Serjeant; that the wind being unfavourable they remained there two days, and on the third, the Governor having agreed with Captain Mitchell, that the Brig should be brought into English River, sent his Launch with an Officer and five soldiers along with the Whale Boat to assist in bringing her in.

That having arrived and anchored off the Fort, one of the soldiers was left on board as a guard or Custom-House Officer, and on the next day Captain Mitchell obtained a written permission from the Governor, to trade up the Mapoola with King Makasane for 15 days.

That deponent and said Mitchell, with two Whale Boats and Crews, proceeded up the Mapoola, and commenced trading with Makasane's people for Sea-horse teeth, in exchange for beads, cotton, (dungaree), bran, wine, &c., that while so trading the Secretary to Makasane, shewed Deponent an agreement made between said Makasane and Captain Owen, of His Majesty's Ship "*Leven*," in the Year 1823, by which the English were allowed a free trade with Mapoola, on paying certain duties to Makasane, and it appeared that the Portuguese in English River had no right to prevent such trade, in

consequence whereof they did not leave off trading at the end of the 15 days, which had been allowed by the Portuguese.

That a day or two after the expiration of the said 15 days, the Portuguese Governor sent an Officer and five soldiers to the "Eleanor's" people, who were then trading, (and who consisted of the Deponent, Mr. Pollard, the second Mate, and two of the crew, who were Portuguese,) with orders for them to leave off trading, and proceed to the Fort, which they refused to do, upon which said Officer told them, that unless they left the place by four o'clock the next morning, they should all be shot, to which the second Mate again replied, he should not leave.

That said Officer then endeavoured to persuade the two Portuguese sailors, named Jozé Maria and Manuel da Costa, to leave the Mate and Appearer, as he was determined to kill them, but the said two sailors refused.

That Deponent then saw said Officer and soldiers distributing beads, dungaree, and grog among the Natives, and upon enquiring the reason thereof from one of the Petty Chiefs, he was informed that it was done to induce the Natives to plunder the Store or Shop of Deponent's party, upon which the 2d Mate went to the Secretary, who told him not to fear, for that none of the people should hurt them. That on the return of the Mate they sent Jozé Maria with two of the Natives as guides to Makasane, to inform him of what was going on; and Deponent, the Mate, and Manuel da Costa kept watch during the night, having only one musket, and one pistol, which they loaded, in case of an attack from the Portuguese.

That they saw nothing further of the Portuguese until about nine o'clock the next morning, when they hoisted the Portuguese Colours in the Town; but the Secretary having shortly after arrived, it was by his orders hawled down, and torn in pieces by the Natives. Soon after which Jozé Maria returned from Makasane, with a message, that Deponent's party were not to mind the Portuguese, but continue to trade, and, that if the Portuguese attempted to hurt them, he would drive them out of the Country: shortly after which, the Secretary went to the Portuguese with some hundreds of armed Natives, and ordered them to return to the Fort, upon which the five soldiers returned, the Officer being allowed to continue and trade with the Natives for provisions, and he did not afterwards molest the people of the "Eleanor," who continued trading until they had disposed of all their beads and dungaree; the "Eleanor's" Boats, in the mean time, communicating between the trading party and the Brig.

That when the Brig was ready for Sea, some difference arose between the Captain and the Portuguese Governor, about the Duties claimed by the latter, who arrested the Chief Mate and confined him in the Fort, and threatened to detain the Brig until the Duties were paid. Upon which the Captain ordered her to be dismantled by striking the topmasts, &c.; but the difference being settled in the course of the day, the Chief Mate was released, and the topmasts again sent up, and the sails bent.

That Captain Mitchell having gone on shore to take leave of the Governor, returned on board, and on reaching the deck, said he found himself suddenly taken ill; that he had taken a glass of wine with the Governor, and he was sure he had poisoned him; that a bed was immediately got upon deck, upon which the Captain lay down, and appeared to lie in the agonies of death, until Deponent succeeded in getting him to swallow a quantity of new milk, which produced violent vomiting, and as Appearer verily believed, saved his life.

That on the next day they sailed and proceeded to Solomon Isles, from thence to Sunday Island, and thence to the Mauritius, where they procured water, refreshments, and a fresh stock of beads and dungaree, and then returned to Delagoa Bay, where they arrived in March last, and anchored in Low Bay, and afterwards removed to Elephants Island, and commenced trading up the Mapoota River for Sea-horse teeth, of which they bought about a ton weight, without any interference with the Portuguese.

That Captain Mitchell having become ill while up the Mapoota, returned

on board, and sent the Appearer up, who continued to trade for about sixteen days, when, having disposed of his stock, he returned to the Brig, and found that the Captain, 2d Mate, and one of the Apprentices, had died during his absence, and the 1st and 3d Mate, and all the people, except two, were very ill, and during the next two days the 1st and 3d Mates and the Steward died.

That directly after Deponent returned on board, he procured the assistance of five Natives, to shift the water and get the Brig in ballast-trim to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, that on the third day after his return Deponent was taken ill, and was unable to do more than give orders for about a week, when, getting better, and six of the crew having partly recovered, they resolved to attempt to proceed to the Cape, and accordingly weighed and got out into the middle of the Great Bay, when the wind falling light and calm, they were obliged to anchor: and the Deponent having, as he believes, over-exerted himself in getting the Brig under way, was again taken very ill, insomuch, that when the people asked him for orders the next morning, he told them he was unable to navigate the Ship. And a Vessel having gone into English River, while they were standing out on the preceding day, a part of the crew went thither in the Whale-boat to procure assistance, and found the said Vessel to be an Arab, the Captain of which came off in his Launch with his Officers and crew, and assisted the "Eleanor" into English River, where Deponent was sent on shore and remained about seven weeks, during which time one of the crew died, and two others: the Cooper and an Apprentice, were sent by the Portuguese Governor over land to Ambona, to fetch a Launch which was laying there, and have not since been heard of by Deponent.

That, at the end of seven weeks, Deponent being partly recovered, and finding a French Schooner, called the "*Two Clementines*," lying in English River and bound to Bourbon, he begged a passage for himself and John Jennings, one of the "Eleanor's" crew, intending to proceed to the Mauritius and procure assistance from some of His Majesty's Ships at Port Louis, to bring the "Eleanor" from Delagoa Bay, but the Portuguese Governor refused to grant them Passports to proceed in said Schooner until they paid him four Spanish dollars each.

That they had previously been obliged to sell all the clothes and other articles they could spare, to procure fresh provisions and medicines, for which they were charged exorbitantly; their expences for the seven weeks being 75 Spanish dollars, during which time they only had fresh provisions two days in the week. That, in order to procure the sum demanded for their Passports, they were obliged to sell a piece of old chain belonging to the "Eleanor," which had been previously used as a top-sail sheet, and which was sold under a written order of the said Portuguese Governor.

That having procured their Passports, they went on board the "*Two Clementines*," which was partly laden with slaves, who had been embarked on the preceding night, and were brought from the Fort in a Launch belonging to the Portuguese, and one of the Eleanor's Whale Boats, which had been taken possession of by the Governor.

That Deponent was informed by some of the Crew of the "*Two Clementines*," that they had 220 slaves on board, the greater part of whom were young women and little girls; there were also a few boys, and about 20 men. Deponent having counted that number of men who were chained together by the legs.

That the "*Two Clementines*" proceeded direct from Delagoa Bay to the Island of Bourbon, where she arrived after a passage of about 32 days, and lay off and on the Coast about 3 days, during which time Deponent, who had previously spoken to the Captain about the unlawfulness of the trade in which he was engaged, was kept below.

That on the third night, Deponent heard some Boats come alongside and wished to go upon deck, but was told he could not. But on the next morning he was allowed to go on deck, and then found that the slaves had all been removed—the false deck, on which the slaves had been stowed, removed, the

decks cleared, the cables and ivory part of the cargo shifted, and every precaution taken to remove all appearance of slaves having been on board. That in the course of the afternoon the "Two Clementines" went into South Deunes, leaving on board a quantity of elephant's teeth, which Deponent was informed was the ostensible object of her voyage to Delagoa Bay.

That Deponent went on shore the next morning, and was there informed* by the Carpenter and others of the "Two Clementine's" Crew, that while he was so below, as aforesaid, a small Schooner had been sent from Bourbon with provisions, and information, that the Douaniers or Custom-House Officers had been bribed, and the slaves might be landed the next night, and that great part of them were so landed, but that, on the next morning, a Vessel was seen which they took for an English Man-of-War, and under fear of being boarded, some of the slaves were thrown overboard alive, as were the chains, false deck, and every thing which could lead to a suspicion of slaves having been on board. That, although the Deponent did not see the slaves thrown overboard, yet, from the manner in which the circumstance was related to him, the character of the carpenter, and his expressions of horror at the transaction, he verily, and in his conscience believes, they were so thrown overboard.

That two days after Deponent landed at Bourbon, he went on board the Schooner "Victoire of Bourbon," and proceeded to the Mauritius, and reported the object of his voyage to the Police, by whom he was informed, that the "Leven" and "Barracousa" had sailed for the East Coast of Africa, and would go into Delagoa Bay.

That Deponent having, a few days after his arrival, become again very ill, was sent to the Hospital, where he remained for 17 days, when, being in a great measure recovered, he shipped on board the Brig "Venus" for the Cape of Good Hope, where he expected to find the "Eleanor," and on the 15th instant arrived in Table Bay.

And the Deponent further made oath, that when the "Eleanor" first arrived in Delagoa Bay, a Galliot was lying in English River, under Portuguese Colours, and Deponent was employed five days repairing her copper, but without receiving any payment for the same; that said Galliot was French built, and he was informed, and believes, was French property, and belonged to the Isle of Bourbon. That the Deponent, while so employed, saw a number of female Negroes, from about 7 to 15 years of age, on board of her, and, as he supposes, near 20 in number, which were brought from the Fort and purchased, as he was informed and believes from the Portuguese Governor; and on the return of the "Eleanor" from the Mauritius to Delagoa Bay, Deponent was informed by the Native Chief of St. Mary's and Elephant Island, and the adjoining Country, that the people of the said Galliot had enticed a great number of his people on board, and carried them away as slaves.

And Deponent further declared, that while the said Brig "Eleanor" lay at Elephant Island, Captain Mitchell engaged one of Makasane's people (who had previously sailed with Captain Owen) as a cook, that said cook was one of the hands who went on shore in his Whale Boat for assistance as aforesaid, and on arriving in English River was seized by the Portuguese Governor, put in irons, and afterwards sold to the Captain of the "Two Clementines" by the said Governor, as a slave.

Thus done and declared at Cape Town, the day and year aforesaid, in the presence of Care Zierooogel and Adam Muller.

(Signed) JOHN HEMSTEN.

As Witnesses.

C. ZIEROOGEL,

A. G. MULLER.

A counterpart hereof is duly signed by Deponent and Witnesses, and me the Notary, and now remaining in my Protocol.

Quod Attestor.

(Signed) JNO. SAM^L. MERRINGTON,
Not. Pub.

* There appears to be some mistake in this part of the Deposition.

W. F. W. OWEN.

No. 121.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1826.

THE accompanying Copy of a Letter, which I have received from His Majesty's Consul at Corunna,* contains another instance of French Slave-trade.

It appears from these Papers, that a French Vessel, called "*La Térésè*," with French and Dutch Papers, a French Captain, and mostly a French Crew, set sail from Gallinas for Africa; that while she cruized for provisions, the Captain, who remained on shore, collected slaves. That the Vessel being wrecked, the Captain procured another French Vessel called the "*Clarisse*," on board of which the slaves were embarked, and that in the course of the voyage they rose upon and killed the Captain, and escaped; that they were, however, pursued and overpowered, and taken again on board of Ship, and landed, together with some others, along the Coast of Cayenne; that the Vessel then sailed on her return, apparently for Nantes, and that having lost her foremast and rudder in a gale of wind, she put into Muros, in Spain.

I hope that the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty will be induced, through your Excellency's representation to them of this Case, to cause some enquiry to be made into it, with a view of proving by the result, that the prospect of ultimate impunity, which evidently induces French Slave-traders to persevere in such practices, will, in this instance, at least be disappointed.

I am, &c.

H. E. Viscount Granville, G.C.B. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
&c. &c. &c.

* See No. 20.

No. 122.

Mr. Secretary Canning to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1826.

IN reference to my former Communications to your Excellency, on the subject of the undertakings in the trade in slaves, carried on from the Port of Nantes; I send to your Excellency the Copy of a Communication which has been received at this Office, from that Port,* shewing that the Slave-trade at Nantes is not yet put a stop to, and suggesting a measure which the Writer considers as likely to conduce to the discouragement of this abominable traffick; and I am to direct your Excellency to make use of this Communication as you may judge to be most expedient, with the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. E. Viscount Granville, G.C.B. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
&c. &c. &c.

* See No. 119.

No. 123.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received February 27.)

SIR,

Paris, February 24, 1826.

I HAVE sent a Copy of the enclosed Paper to His Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, desiring him to report to me whatever information he may be able

to collect upon the subject,—and I have thought it right, at the same time, to transmit it to you, for the information of His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 123.

Extrait d'une Lettre de Marseille, du 11 Fevrier 1826.

ON grée en ce moment un beau Brick neuf, construction Anglaise, venu directement et en lest à Marseille au sortir du chantier. Ce Navire, cloué, doublé et chevillé en cuivre, d'une marche supérieure, parait construit exprès pour la traite. Il est maté à hune, du port de 300 à 320 tonneaux, peint en blanc avec les sabords noirs. Sur sa poupe, presque toute dorée, on lit "*Grecian, London.*" Il est commandé par le Capitaine André Smith, Anglais, sa destination est l'Isle de France; cette destination singulière pour un Anglais, sortant d'un Port de France, autorise les soupçons où l'on est, sur ses véritables desseins. Le consignataire de ce Navire est la maison J^m Rogers et C^{ie} Americain, établi à Marseille.

On soupçonne que l'Anglais Williams est dans notre Ville. Je ne puis l'assurer, mais je le saurai plus tard. Ce que je sais, c'est que le Capitaine a été un peu embarrassé quand on lui a demandé si ce Williams n'était pas l'armateur de son Navire.

Enclosure in No. 123.

(Translation.)

Extract of a Letter from Marseilles, dated February 11, 1825.

THEY are at present rigging a fine new Brig, of English build, which has come directly, and in ballast, to Marseilles, from leaving the dock. This Ship, nailed, lined, and fastened with copper, a superior sailer, appears constructed on purpose for the Slave-trade. It is top-masted, of from 300 to 320 tons, painted white, with the port-holes black. On its poop, which is almost entirely gilt, is written "*Grecian, London.*" It is commanded by Captain Andrew Smith, an Englishman: its destination is the Isle of France;—that destination, a strange one for an English ship going from a Port of France, authorizes the suspicion which is entertained as to its real object. The Consignee of the Ship is the House of John Rogers and Co., Americans, established at Marseilles.

It is suspected that the Englishman, Williams, is in our Town. I cannot speak positively as to this, but I shall know about it hereafter. What I know is, that the Captain was a little embarrassed when he was asked, whether this Williams was not the Owner of his Ship.

No. 124.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received March 2.)

SIR,

Paris, February 27, 1826.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit a Copy of a Note from Monsieur Le Baron de Damas, in which His Excellency repeats what he had verbally expressed to me in a conversation I had with him some time since, as mentioned in my Despatch, marked Slave-trade of 23d of January, of this year, that it was the firm intention of His Most Christian Majesty to repress this odious traffick, and that the French Government proposes to add some new Regulations to

(Translation.)

The Baron de Damas to Viscount Granville.

SIR,

Paris, February 22, 1826.

I HAD the honour to receive the Letter which your Excellency addressed to me on the 6th of this month, relative to the trade in Negroes, together with the different Documents which accompanied it. In the conference which I lately had with your Excellency on the subject, I made you acquainted with the decided intentions of The King in regard to the suppression of this odious traffick. I did not leave you in ignorance that the Government of His Majesty intended to add new enactments to those already existing. But I observed to you, at the same time, and you appeared to agree with me, that, to eradicate the evil, more time was requisite than circumstances at present admit of, for preparing and submitting to the Chambers the measures likely to attain the object in view. In the meantime the Government remedies the defect by all the administrative measures in accordance with our Institutions. The new Orders addressed to all our Ports by the Minister of Marine, and the assistance of the different Authorities directed to ensure their execution, leave no doubt as to their result. The Ambassador of The King, in London, has been charged to make them known to the Government of His Britannick Majesty. These enactments have been carried into effect very recently, in the affair of the Ship "*Les Deux Nantais*," the confiscation of which has been awarded by a Judgment, thereby exposing the unfounded inferences which some wish to draw from circumstances which the Administration, with all possible caution, could neither foresee nor prevent. That this is not the only instance of the spirit which animates the Magistracy, in concert with the intentions of Government, is demonstrated by the Decree of the Court of Cassation pronounced on the 14th of January, in the affair of the Ship "*L'Hypolite*." I might have refrained from enumerating these different Acts, and the assurances which I personally gave to your Excellency, and which are not unknown to the Government of His Britannick Majesty, might undoubtedly have sufficed to prove that we will never permit this odious traffick to be carried on under the Flag of His Majesty.

Your Excellency cites the measures lately adopted by Spain, and which appear to you likely to ensure the entire abolition of the Slave-trade in the Spanish Possessions. Your Excellency, however, knows, that, long before it was so in Spain, the Slave-trade was abolished in France, and that the determination of The King on that point operated as a powerful motive, and has perhaps contributed in no small degree to induce the Court of Madrid to yield to the wish of the friends of humanity. I will add, that, in appreciating the measures adopted by them, it is necessary to take into account the difference which exists in the organization of the Two Governments. I will conclude with the last consideration, as one which will assuredly not escape your Excellency, and of the value and importance of which none is more competent to judge than the Government of His Britannick Majesty.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE DAMAS.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 125.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received March 6.)

SIR,

Paris, March 3, 1826.

I HAVE received your two Despatches of the 23d ult. marked "Slave Trade," and have in consequence addressed to the Baron de Damas two Notes, of which the enclosed are Copies.

I have also received a further Despatch from you of the same date, marked "Slave Trade," enclosing the Copy of a Letter received at the Foreign Office from Nantes, in which the Writer states his opinion, that an Ordinance of the French Government, declaring all insurances on Vessels engaged in the Slave-trade void, would conduce to the discouragement of this odious traffick.

This measure had been suggested to me above a fortnight ago, and I in consequence made enquiry of some of the few Persons in this Country who feel a sincere and anxious desire to put an end to this disgraceful traffick, as to the effect to be expected from such an Ordinance.

I was informed that no insurance upon the loss of a Ship *proved* to have traded in slaves could be recovered in a Court of Law, and that the insurances upon such Vessels are upon the same footing as illegal time-bargains in the Funds, the payment of which depends upon the honour of the insurers, if the word honour can be properly applied with regard to Persons who employ their capital in protecting and assisting this inhuman traffick.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

First Enclosure in No. 125.

Viscount Granville to the Baron de Damas.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

Paris, March 1, 1825.

THE accompanying Copy of a Letter received by the British Government, from His Majesty's Consul at Corunna, contains another instance of French Slave-trade.

It appears, from these Papers, that a French Vessel called "*La Thérèse*," with French and Dutch Papers, a French Captain, and mostly a French Crew, set sail from Gallinas for Africa; that while she cruized for provisions, the Captain, who remained on shore, collected slaves; that the Vessel being wrecked, the Captain procured another French Vessel, called "*La Clarisse*," on board of which the slaves were embarked, and, that, in the course of the voyage, they rose upon and killed the Captain, and escaped; that they were, however, pursued, and overpowered, and taken again on board of Ship, and landed, together with some others, along the Coast of Cayenne; that the Vessel then sailed on her return apparently for Nantes, and that having lost her foremast and rudder in a gale of wind, she put into Muros, in Spain.

I hope the circumstances here represented, will induce the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty to cause some enquiry to be made into this Case, with a view of proving by the result, that the prospect of ultimate impunity, which evidently induces French Slave-traders to persevere in such practices, will, in this instance at least, be disappointed.

H. E. Monsieur Le Baron de Damas,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Second Enclosure in No. 125.

Viscount Granville to The Baron de Damas.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

Paris, March 1, 1826.

I FORWARD to your Excellency the Extracts of Communications, which have been received by His Majesty's Government, giving accounts of the continuance of French Slave-trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa, and, in particular, authenticated details of the illegal conveyance of Slaves on board of a French Vessel "*Les Deux Clementines*," from a Place called

Lorenzo Marques, to the Isle of Bourbon. I have received instructions to communicate these Papers to Your Excellency, and to express the hope of His Majesty's Government, that the Ministers of His Most Christian Majesty will cause an enquiry to be made into the particulars of the transaction, and, if it should be proved to be as stated, to punish the Persons, who have so decidedly transgressed the Laws of France against African Slave-trade.

I avail myself, &c.

His Excellency the Baron de Damas, (Signed) GRANVILLE.
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 126.

Viscount Granville to Mr. Secretary Canning.—(Received March 9.)

SIR,

Paris, March 6, 1826.

WITH reference to my Despatch of February 24, marked "Slave-trade," I have the honour to enclose Mr. Turnbull's Answer to a Letter I caused to be addressed to him, upon the subject of the Enclosure contained in the above-mentioned Despatch.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. George Canning, (Signed) GRANVILLE.
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 126.

Mr. Consul Turnbull to Viscount Granville.

MY LORD,

*British Consulate,
 Marseilles, February 27, 1826.*

I LOSE no time in replying to the Paper which I received yesterday by your Excellency's directions, relative to the English Vessel "*Grecian*," Smith, Master, at present in this Harbour, and to the circumstances which, as stated in the Paper, have induced the Writer thereof to suspect that that Vessel may be destined for the Slave-trade.

The facts stated in the Paper relative to the "*Grecian*" appear correct, as, on referring to my Registry, I find the Register of the Vessel is dated the 2d December 1825, and she may be consequently presumed to be new: she is of 212 tons: her Owner is Thomas Richardson, of London (not in ballast but with a small cargo of general merchandize) her destination is the Isle of France, and her Consignees here, Messrs. J. H. Rogers and Co. an American-House.

With regard to the inference drawn from these facts, that the "*Grecian*" is destined for the Slave-trade, I do not think that it is borne out, by the following circumstances regarding her, which have come to my knowledge, and which I have reason to believe are quite correct.

She is chartered by an English Gentleman, of the name of Saunders, for a voyage from London to Marseilles, there to take in a cargo for the Isle of France; the Agent of the Charterers has the option of employing her in the Eastern Seas for a fixed time (I believe a certain number of Months), and thereafter is to put on board of her a full cargo for England. (This same Charterer made a similar contract with the English Ship "*Elizabeth*," Captain Badger, which sailed from hence the beginning of last month, with a full cargo for the Isle of France, with the exception that *she* was to return immediately to England with a cargo of sugars.) The "*Grecian*" is now actually taking in a cargo of wines and other articles for the Isle of France; she has taken some fresh men here, in the place of some who had left her, and

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from all the circumstances, and from the respectability of the Parties interested in the voyage, (Messrs. Grant, Balfour, and Saunders, of Genoa, I understand being so) I see no just reasons to presume, that the suspicions are well founded.

The Writer of the Paper is incorrect in his observation on the destination of the Grecian. "Cette destination singulière pour un Anglais sortant d'un Port de France;" and consequently, in the inference he draws from it; as it is by no means uncommon for English Vessels to be chartered to take cargoes of French produce for the Isle of France from this Port: the Case has in several instances occurred.

On referring to the Muster Roll, I observe, that the Master has two persons of the name of Williams among his crew, one as Steward, the other as Seaman; I am not at all aware who is alluded to as "L'Anglais Williams," in the paper, and I cannot say whether he is in this City.

I trust, that this information will be satisfactory to your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER TURNBULL.

His Excellency Viscount Granville,

&c.

&c.

&c.

